CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
171,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900. VOL. LXVIII: NO. 6.

Poetry.

ENTERTAINING SISTER'S BEAU.

My sister's beau's a feller 'at mos' any one'd like,
He's orful good t' me, an' once he let me ride his bike;
He'd lef' it standin' by the gate, outside, an' I got on—
An' maw lit into scoldin, but he took my part, doggone!
He said I wouldn't hurt it, an' I didn't, neither. Say!
But ain't it mean to scold a boy 'fore comp'ny that a-way?
My tops an' balls he looks at, an' my "For a Good Boy" cup,
When I'm a-entertainin' him while sis is dressin' up.

He's jes' wrapped up in furrin stamps, postmarks an' tin tags, too;
I showed him mine, an' he jes' looked my whul collection through.
He says he "dotes" on bird eggs, an' he handles 'em as if
He knowed 'ey'ed break like ev'rything if once 'ey got a biff!
An', say, he listens to me when I tell him things on sis,
'Bout her last beau, jes' 'fore him, an' how I seed 'em kiss!
The feller, laughin', says: "Oho, of knowledge deep I sup"—
When I'm a-entertainin' him while sis is dressin' up.

'N'en sis she comes downstairs, "with face as fair as any saint,"
I heard him say softlike to her—he doesn't know it's paint!
I'm 'most afeard to tell him, though I want to mighty bad,
For he's the tintest-toptest beau 'at sis she ever had,
An' 'tisn't right to fool him. Gee! he tells such bully things,
Of shootin' bears an' catermounts an' all such scary things;
An' me an' him talk ev'rything, from porkypine to pup,
When I'm a-entertaining him while sis is dressin' up.

—Leslie's Weekly.

VISITING THE DEAR OLD HOME.

(WHEN HE STARTED.)

How good to leave the crash and dash,
The clang and bang and hurry;
I'm tired of the fight for cash,
The crowding and the worry.

I start across the busy street,
With deadly wires o'er me;
A motor knocks me off my feet,
Or flashes just before me.

Here lies a man crushed in the strife,
And there a dray horse tumbles;
I see a cripple robbed of life,
And commerce loudly rumbles.

From somewhere high above my head
A beam falls with a clatter;
They say a dozen men are dead,
But ah, what does it matter?

(A WEEK LATER.)

How dull it is and lonesome here,
Far from the rush and rattle!
The folks are honest, but appear
As stupid as the cattle.

O for the city and the roar
And crash and bang and worry!
To-morow I return once more—
I wish old Time would hurry!

—Chicago Times-Herald.

A NEW YEAR PROPOSAL.

"What resolutions have I vowed to keep the coming year?
Come, sit beside me, maiden fair, and straightway you shall hear:
I've pledged myself to choose one girl from out the throng so gay,
And love her with an honest love forever and for aye.

"I'll work for her with brain and brawn, with all my might and main,
Until I've won her everything that honesty can gain;
I'll fill her life with all that's good, till life itself is done—
And while we train our minds and hearts we'll not neglect the fun.

"Now, tell me, won't you, maiden fair, what you have vowed to do—
For I've laid bare my inmost soul to no one but to you?"
"I've made no pledges," she replied in so demure a tone,
"But, if you don't object, I'll try to help you keep your own!"

—Wallace Dunbar Vincent in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Miscellany.

BOB INGERSOLL AND THE BABY.

New York Press.

Where a man of brains and kindly thought met a little child and was conquered by sweet babyhood and trusting faith is best told by William Wordsworth Goodrich, an architect of this city. He never tires of telling the story, and his hearers never weary of listening.

"It was on the 12th of January, 1898," he said, "when I occupied a berth in a Pullman car coming from Chicago opposite that occupied by Robert G. Ingersoll. In the next lower berth was a woman and her babe. The young wife, who was on her way to New York, had her berth made up early. She had prepared the baby for bed, and as she sat on the edge of the berth, the baby at her knees, she taught the baby its evening prayer, 'Now, I lay me down to sleep.'

"The child lisped the prayer as only a baby can. As the words, 'I pray the Lord my soul to take,' were uttered, who should be standing with folded arms in a very reverent attitude in the aisle beside the bowed form—none other than Col. Ingersoll.

"'God bless mamma, God bless papa, God bless everybody,' the mother spoke, and the baby lisped.

"At the final 'Amen' Col. Ingersoll clasped the baby in his arms and kissed the child on the forehead reverently, saying 'God bless everybody.' By this time all of the car occupants were onlookers. The great Ingersoll held the wee little baby, cooing in his arms, and he was talking to it. When finally he laid the child in the berth, saying 'Good night, little one; good night.' Quick as a flash the baby said, 'Dod bess 'oo.'

"Ingersoll's answer was, 'Yes, yes; God bless you!'"

Suburban Life.

Mr. Suburb—Good morning, Mr. De Villa. I wish to ask a favor of you.

Mr. De Villa (wealthy resident)—Certainly, Mr. Suburb. What is it?

Mr. Suburb—I have called to ask you to send your carriage and coachman to meet me at the 6 o'clock train this afternoon, and I would like the coachman to be in his finest livery, and I hope he'll use the silver plated harness.

Mr. De Villa—Eh?

Mr. Suburb—Yes, I will arrive on that train with a new servant girl, and I would like to make a good impression.—New York Weekly.

An Increase.

Banker—You and the boy in the adjoining office appear to be good friends.

Jimmy—Yes, sir; we wuz raised together.

Banker—Ah!

Jimmy—Yep; his boss give him a dollar more de same time you did me.

At the Cake Walk.

Committee—Mistah White, doan' yo' know it's polite to hab yo' ovahcoat on yo' arm?

Mr. White—Yes, but at a place laike dis it's safer to hab yo' arm on yo' obercoat.

A Foolish Youth.

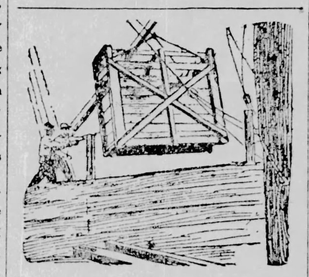
Jones—I say, Miss Brown, how is it that you are always out when I call?

She—Oh, just luck.—Tit-Bits.

SHIPPING MULES TO SOUTH AFRICA.

How They Are Gotten on Board Ship--Vessels Specially Fitted.

Another shipment of 400 mules for South Africa has left this city for New Orleans, says the Kansas City Star. They are to be shipped for Cape Town,

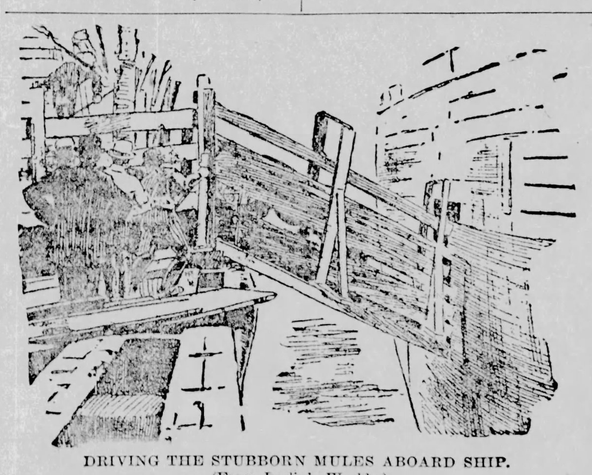


and will have for traveling companions at sea about 700 mules from St. Louis and Fort Worth, Texas. This shipment will make the total number sent from Kansas City 2,721, with 800 to follow in about two weeks.

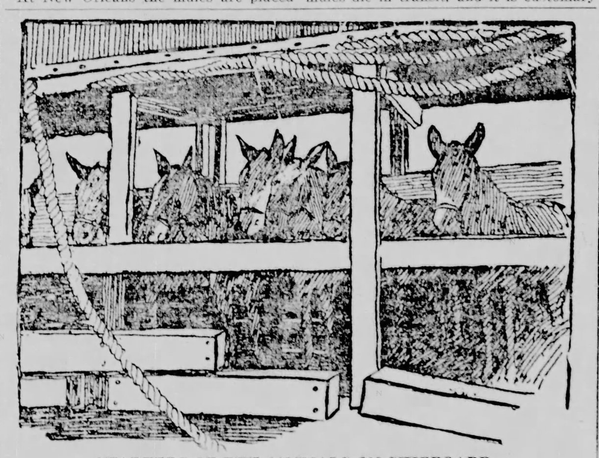
The Missouri and Kansas mule, after he leaves the Kansas City market, has an interesting trip to the other side of the earth. The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad carries them to Memphis on a time schedule that would do credit to a mail train. There is a stop for rest, feed and water at Memphis before starting for New Orleans over the Illinois Central railway. The shipments previously made have made the trip to New Orleans, a distance of 880 miles, in 40 hours, but this included the long stop at Memphis.

At New Orleans the mules are placed in stock pens similar to those at the Kansas City stock yards, where they must stay until a ship is ready to carry them to Africa. Usually, the stay is only two or three days, for the shipments from here are timed to make the connection at New Orleans as close as is safe to depend upon. Chutes connect the sheds with the loading pens at the wharf.

Of the ships in which the mules are carried, Leslie's Weekly says: "These boats were specially fitted for the service, being lighted with electricity, carrying their own distilling plant, and every stall was first applied to the great party which has been the dominating influence in American politics for forty years has just been announced for sale by its present owner, Mrs. L. Perine.



DRIVING THE STUBBORN MULES ABOARD SHIP.
(From Leslie's Weekly.)



QUARTERS OF THE ANIMALS ON SHIPBOARD.
(From Leslie's Weekly.)

provided with an automatic cock, from which water for the mules can be let out regularly three times a day. The feeding is done by hand, a sufficient number of hostlers being taken along for that purpose. One or more veterinary surgeons accompanied each vessel to take care of such animals as might fall sick on the long voyage, which will consume at least 26 days from port to port."

Before being loaded into the ships the mule must be caught and fastened with a strong leather halter. Men become expert in catching mules just as they do in shooting quails, but the average man has no business in a mule pen putting halters over the long-eared brutes. A mule forgets his early training, if he ever had any, under the influence of the excitement, and he would as soon climb out of the pen over the hostler's shoulders as any other way. The natural tendency to raise both heels at once and kick straight backward, which is characteristic of the mule, makes a small pen with 25 or 30 mules in it a bad place for a novice. A man who knows how can catch and halter 100 mules in an hour. A man who doesn't is more likely to be lifted clear over the fence than to catch his mule.

Once caught and haltered the mule is led into a box stall that hangs suspended from the boom of a big derrick on the ship's deck. The car is closed tight around him and he is shot into the air and swung around to be dropped into the hold of the vessel. This proceeding gives rise to much disturbance, for the mule protests with his heels and sometimes with his unmelodious voice, but the mule is naturally a coward as compared with the horse and his swing through the air tends to pacify him. Sometimes he is not given the privilege of riding in a box. A wide blanket is put around him and he is held up by straps attached to the blanket.

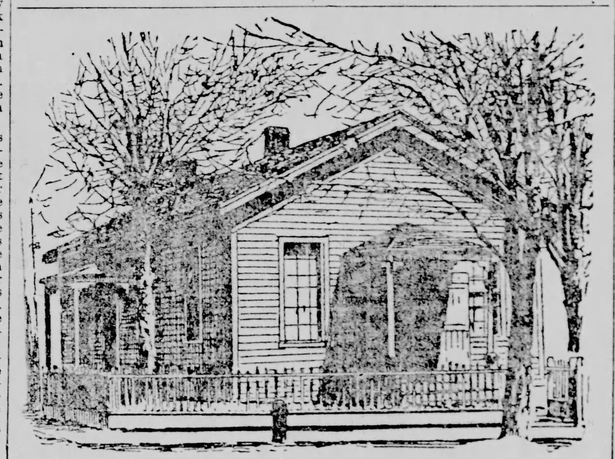
With the mules hay and shoes are shipped. The hay is fed in transit. Mule shoes are small and American manufacturers in Troy, N. Y., have already furnished 3,000 kegs of these shoes to be

The birthplace of the Republican party is for sale!

The famous old Wisconsin school house in which the term "Republican"

HISTORIC HOUSE TO BE SOLD.

Alleged Birthplace of the Republican Party, at Ripon, Wis.



BIRTHPLACE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The birthplace of the Republican party is for sale!

The famous old Wisconsin school house in which the term "Republican" was first applied to the great party which has been the dominating influence in American politics for forty years has just been announced for sale by its present owner, Mrs. L. Perine.

The historic house is situated at Ripon, Wis., and the offer to sell was first made to the Wisconsin State Historical Society. For many years this organization has been desirous of preserving this relic of ante-bellum days, but owing to financial embarrassments has been unable to secure the necessary funds.

The state of Wisconsin is also said to be contemplating its purchase, in order to establish in it a great historic museum, which shall preserve to future generations the story of the infant days of the Republican party.

Many prominent Republicans are interested in the project, and it is probable that within the near future some decisive action will be taken in order to prevent the possible destruction of a relic of such importance and romantic interest.

It was during the administration of Franklin Pierce that the great anti-slavery movement swept through Wisconsin with tremendous force and a meeting of the citizens of Ripon was called for the "formation of new principles."

The first meeting was called at the instance of Alvin E. Bovaz, who is still living in Brooklyn, at the age of 81 years. David P. Mapes refers to Mr. Bovaz as "the father of the Republican party."

This meeting was unsuccessful and did not result in any definite achievement. A second meeting was convened by Mr. Bovaz and this met in the little white school house, situated far on the outskirts, almost on the prairie.

In a letter written in 1884 to F. A. Flower, the well-known writer and historian, Mr. Mapes says:

"I have for a period of thirty-three years been well acquainted with Alvin E. Bovaz, whom I call the founder of the Republican party, and I was admitted to an inside view of all his plans and doings.

"There is not the least doubt that the Republican party had its formal birth here in Ripon, and here the Republican name was familiar to all ears months before it was heard elsewhere."

In striking confirmation of Mr. Mapes' claim is the well-known fact that the first official indorsement of the new name is recorded as occurring shortly afterward in Michigan.

When the new party held its first state convention, at Jackson, Mich., July 6, 1854, its first act was to adopt officially the name "Republican" as its title. This is absolutely the first convention which referred to itself as the Republican party.

Mr. Bovaz was a delegate to this convention, and was foremost in securing the recognition of the new name.

The old house is in an excellent state of preservation. Shortly after the war it was moved half a square away from its original location and converted into a dwelling house. In the year 1867 the historic property was purchased by G. W. Peck, editor of Peck's Sun, and formerly governor of the state of Wisconsin. In 1869 it was bought by Mr. Perine, father of the present owner.

THREE REASONS WHY.

Mr. Angell, editor of Our Dumb Animals, give the following answers to the question, "What led him into the work for dumb animals":

First—A beautiful horse to which I was much attached driven to death by two drunken men—and no law to punish them.

Second—A cow belonging to a rich, miserly woman kept all winter almost at the point of starvation to save the cost of hay—and no law to prevent her.

Third—A man who had mortgaged a fine stock of cattle, and who, to prevent the man to whom he had mortgaged them from getting his pay, locked up the stable doors and starved them all to death in their stalls, and there was no law in Massachusetts to punish him.

These are only three out of many similar occurrences which led me to give my time and money to this work.

The Legal Way.

"Before I agree to undertake your defense," said the eminent criminal lawyer who had been called in, "you will have to be perfectly frank with me and tell me the whole truth. Did you embezzle the twenty thousand dollars you are accused of having taken?"

"Yes, sir," replied the accused man. "I'll not attempt to conceal the fact from you. I stole every cent of it."

"How much of it have you still?"

"It's all gone but about ten dollars."

"Young man," said the eminent lawyer, buttoning his overcoat about him and putting on his gloves, "you'd better plead guilty and throw yourself on the mercy of the court."

"I'll do that if you say so, sir. What are you going to charge me for the advice?"

"Ten dollars."—Chicago Tribune.

A MODERN COUNTRY SCHOOL.

It Is the Pride of Trumbull County--Has Many Novel Features.

Probably one of the finest country school buildings in the United States has just been completed at Green, Trumbull county, Ohio, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is a spacious six-roomed edifice of brick veneering, trimmed with stone, and occupies a knoll, well back from the "center" road, near a lovely grove of maples. The interior, finished in light oak, is fully supplied with halls and cloak rooms and will contain most of the appliances of a modern city building. There will be a steam heating apparatus, seats that can be raised or lowered, globes, maps and all the necessary adjuncts to teaching, while a well equipped library and reading room will occupy a pretty alcove on the second floor.

To this pretentious temple of learning, seeming so grand and proud in its rural surroundings, the children from all parts of Greene township will be carried in vans ("kid wagons" is the common epithets for them), covered with enameled cloth, that have been fitted with windows and a door. During the coldest weather, stoves will keep snug the wagons and everything possible will be done for the comfort of the girls and boys in their weary ride to and from school.

On the homeward journey each "hack driver" will carry to the families along his route their mails, thus combining a system of rural delivery with a feature of the centralized school.

The plan of uniting the sub-districts of a township into a graded central school is becoming more and more popular, and it seems wherever it is tried to be satisfactorily answering the question, "How shall the country girls and boys be given better educational advantages?"

Yet, however inadequate the district schools have been, many of our brightest men and women will look upon their passing with something of regret, for dear to their memories are rare old times of singing, geography classes, spelling matches and school exhibitions.

A Practical Question.

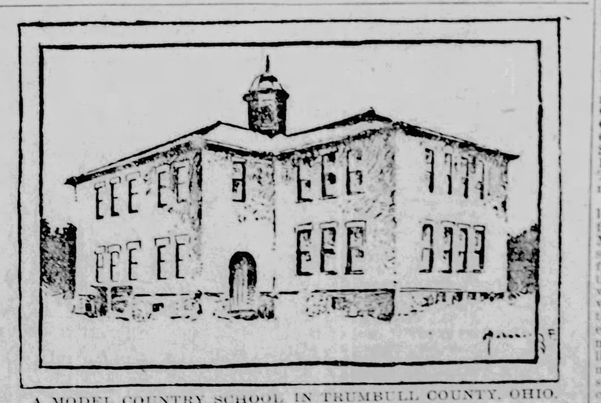
G. R. Glenn, superintendent of public instruction of the state of Georgia, tells this story.

One day he had explained the powers of the X-ray machine to a gathering of "darkies," who had assembled at a school commencement. After the meeting was over, a negro called him aside and wanted to know if he was in earnest about the machine. Mr. Glenn assured him that he was.

"Ross, I wants ter ax you of er nigger et chicken, kin you look in him an' see chicken?"

"Why, yes, Ephraim," said Mr. Glenn.

"Well, boss, I wants ter ax you one mo' question. Kin you look in dat nigger an' tell whar dat chicken cum from?"—Memphis Scimitar.



A MODEL COUNTRY SCHOOL IN TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, Jan. 11.—Now that we are dating our letters 1900 probably the discussion as to whether this is the Nineteenth or the Twentieth Century will be dropped for a time. The caricaturist, G. Redon, has brought out a very amusing sketch in which he portrays the vanishing Nineteenth Century pulling the exposition his way—the exposition being typified as a gay Parisian—while the Twentieth Century, disguised as an up-to-date fur-clad automobilist, is taking her gallantly by the arm. Miss Exposition, by the expression of her countenance, shows she is very much bored by the discussion and doesn't care a rap to which century she belongs provided she is permitted to make her great fair an instructive entertaining and interesting show for the whole world.

M. GARIEL.
Chief of Congresses, Paris Exposition.

The successful exposition should be both "heavy" and "light." This paradoxical way of putting it means that it must contain enough of that which is serious and important and lasting to enlist the attention of persons seriously inclined, while at the same time it must provide amusement and diversion for those who come to the ground on pleasure bent. The 1900 exposition bids fair to prove somewhat more serious and earnest than is usually the case with such undertakings. Frederic Passy, one of the most prominent advocates of all peace agitations, says that in his opinion, the bazaar element should be eliminated from a universal exposition so that people will be provided with other displays than those placed before their eyes daily in the shops and stores of the leading cities. To quote his own words: "Mutual exchanges of bullets and shells should be replaced by the exchange of packages and cases, forwarded as friendly presents from one extremity of the earth to the other. Fraternity dictated to us by interest, understood by reason, blessed by hearts, is what the exposition should realize, or more correctly speaking, it is that which the 1900 exposition should teach us to understand and to desire.

One Hundred and Five Congresses.

One of the most important features of the fair will be the congresses of 1900, of which already 105 are arranged. In the limits of this letter, only a few of these can be mentioned by name, omitting all details. Among the topics which authorities and experts will gather from all parts of the world to discuss, will be Architecture, Automobilism, the Blind, Cheap Dwellings, Commercial Travelers, Deaf and Dumb, Dentistry, Drawing, Feminine Institutions, Firemen, Hypnotism, Life-Saving, Literary and Artistic Rights, Mathematics, Naval Architecture, Numbering Cottons, Ornithology, Peace, Popular Credits, Photography, Press, Public Charity, Psychology, Security against Steam Engines, Stenography, Sunday Rest, Theatrical Materials, Abuses of Tobacco, Women's Rights and Workmen's associations.

Some of these congresses will last as long as three weeks, while others will finish their business in 48 hours. The Medical congress will be attended by several thousand doctors, who will come from all parts of the world. To receive the members of these several gatherings with due honor the exposition has provided not only a magnificent building and the necessary funds to entertain on an elaborate scale, but the French government and the municipality of Paris have likewise voted large sums of money and made such arrangements with railroads, steamship lines and other companies controlling public utilities, that the visitors will enjoy special concessions and unusual advantages.

The Congressional Chief.

All of the congresses will have the same chief—M. Gariel, who occupied the same post at the Paris exposition of 1889. He is a man of broad attainments and profound learning, a chief of civil engineers and a professor at the Faculty of Medicine. The building in which the conventions will meet will be known as Congress hall. It is a handsome structure on the bank of the Seine in the Louis XVI style of architecture, and has been built entirely by French workmen associations. The lower portion of the ground floor is reserved exclusively for social economy exhibits. The first floor will contain one immense hall, 328 feet long by 39 feet wide, with five meeting rooms for the congressionists. One of these will seat 800 persons and two of the smaller ones will accommodate 250 people, while two others have a seating capacity of 150 persons each. Congresses attended by over one thousand visitors will be held in the Paris Sorbonne or in the Palace of the Trocadero. The large hall mentioned above will be one of the finest locations in the entire exposition for the enjoyment of the fetes which take place on the Seine at night. Visitors will be in a beautiful loggia at the water's edge, with a scene before their eyes suggesting a nocture at Venice, having a score of brilliantly illuminated foreign buildings of the most varied architecture on the opposite bank as a background.

For the Workingmen.

Those who make a study not only of products but of producers, will find in the Palace of Social Economy much interesting material to engage their attention. Senator Jules Siegfried, who is at the head of this feature of the fair, says:

"The main object is to make all workers acquainted with the useful institutions established for them. There will be an endless supply of practical information and a workman studiously inclined will be able to carry away with him from the exposition a number of precise facts which, if carefully followed, will tend to soften in him the disquieting sentiment of unequality of fortune. Employers, likewise, will have an opportunity to learn how far the social future is dependent on the betterment of the laboring classes intellectually and morally."

Those of us, however, who know the difficulty in persuading a laboring man on a holiday to look into things seriously are apprehensive that Jules Siegfried, despite his splendid organization and his sincere devotion to the cause of the laboring classes and public charities, will find a discouraging wall of indifference between his department and the classes it is designed to benefit.

The Women's Building.

With the Chicago precedent setting the pace, of course, the Paris exposition must have its women's building. It will be known as the Women's Palace. All sorts of objections were raised to it at the outset, but the French women, unwilling to be outdone by their American sisters, marshalled their forces and carried the day. Thus once again, the New World establishes a precedent and sets an example for the old. The structure itself will be located close to one of the pillars of the Eiffel Tower, with a handsome facade on the Champs de Mars. Mme. Pegard, the projector of this feature and the leader in all that pertains to it, tells me she intends to make it a sort of international club for ladies of all classes visiting the exposition. The management will be single-headed. There will be no board of lady managers, and consequently no endless discussions and wrangling over insignificant matters and petty details of little interest to the public. In the main hall there will be a limited exhibition of women's work from all civilized countries, covering all the epochs of history. This display will include a survey of the achievements of women, covering everything from the ordinary household duties to the most elaborate and artistic pieces of embroidery and lace. Women from many countries, garbed in their national dress, will be seen actively engaged in their daily toil—a picturesque sight, which will appeal to both sexes. Several salons in the building will be sacred to femininity. There will also be a large restaurant and an equally imposing and light refreshment hall. As this undertaking has received no state aid, it will be depending quite largely upon the restaurant and luncheon features for the money to meet the heavy expenses of the undertaking.

WOMAN'S BUILDING, PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Paris Pavilion.

Near the Social Economy building, on the banks of the Seine, will be the Pavilion of the City of Paris, an edifice bearing a close resemblance to the Paris Hotel de Ville or city hall. It will be built entirely of wood and staff instead of solid stone. In place of domes and other pretentious architectural designs, the eye will rest on tapering gable ends and on two curious friezes which adorn the main facade. The lower frieze consists of a series of tablets on which are inscribed the arms of the city since the year 1200, while the upper one under the eaves is formed of implements recalling the twelve trades and corporations of the city that have a ship in their escutcheon. The arms of the city of Paris at the present time are a vessel with the motto: "Fluctuat nec Mergitur."

The municipality has been very generous in its grants to the exposition. The sum of $120,000 has been allotted for the construction and decoration of the Paris Pavilion, and a further sum of $109,000 has been appropriated for the preparation of municipal exhibits, with $36,000 more for the installation of the same. To this amount $150,000 may be added for sundries and incidentals, $120,000 for municipal fetes in Paris, and $200,000 as a subsidy for the municipality's exposition fetes. All these grants were voted unanimously and without discussion, so that it will be seen that the city intends to maintain all her old traditions of hospitality and entertain her visitors on a scale unattempted heretofore.

The Municipal building on the exposition grounds will differ from all the other palaces in one respect. It will contain an interior park with numerous grass plots, fountains, rustic benches and pathways. Several imposing groups of sculpture will be placed in this novel miniature park. The various city departments will make displays of their most interesting features. The famous Bertillon will exhibit the apparatus he employs for the identification of criminals, but for obvious reasons he will not be given an opportunity to offer an expert demonstration of his handwriting theories, as was the case in the Dreyfus trial at Rennes. The police and fire departments and the municipal department of education will likewise make elaborate displays. There will also be shown in cases, safe from vandal hands, various valuable historical documents pertaining to the history of Paris.

Frederic Mayer.

PAVILION OF THE CITY HALL OF PARIS, PARIS EXPOSITION.

HER SIX CHILDREN ALL "UNDER FOUR."

New York Journal.

After thinking it for five blocks the conductor said to a man on the back platform, "I don't believe that woman told the truth."

She boarded a Third avenue car at Ninth street with one baby in her arms and five others of assorted sizes tagging after her. The assorted sizes climbed over the seats in riotous joy and sat on the passengers. The smallest crawled up and down the aisle.

The woman paid five cents to the conductor to pay for the transportation of seven persons. The rule of the company is that for all persons more than four years old fare must be paid.

"How old are they?"

"Ikey, he three and a half."

"And the next?"

"Rebecca? She three."

"H'm!" the conductor grunted. "Then what?"

"Little Mose; he two and a half. Then Izzy, he two. After that come Benny, the little one—he one. The baby here—she six months."

"All your children?" the conductor inquired.

"I am their mother," she said.

The conductor thought there was a flaw in the story somewhere, but not being able to detect it had to pass on contented.

"I don't know much about such things, being a bachelor," he remarked later, "but there was something peculiar about that family."

FACTS ABOUT THE BOER SLAVE TRADE.

The extent to which the Boer dealt in slaves, right up to the time of our annexation may be estimated by the evidence of the Rev. Dr. Nachtigal, of the Berlin Missionary society, who procured a copy of the register kept in the local magistrate's office, says the London Mail. In this register was found a transaction by which one Boer sold to another no fewer than 60 men, women and children. The price of each was a goat, or a blanket, or an ox, according to their value.

As the Boers increased in number they naturally wanted more land; and so it became necessary, from their point of view, to pick a quarrel with the natives in the north of the Transvaal and then exterminate them. Men and women were immediately slain, and the children carried back to be brought up slaves. With grim irony they were officially described as "destitute." The Rev. F. Ludorf, a missionary, stated publicly, and his statement was indorsed by the state attorney, that "on a particular occasion a number of native children who were too young to be removed had been collected in a heap, covered with long grass and burned alive. Other atrocities had been committed, but these were too horrible to relate." And in 1876, the very year before we annexed the Transvaal, a Boer leader, after having been helped by some Kaffirs in a raid on another tribe, secretly returned at night to their kraal, and of the very people who had shown him hospitality and largely upon the restaurant and luncheon features for the money to meet the heavy expenses of the undertaking.

In Jacksonville, Fla., has just been established the only ostrich farm in the United States, which is the wonder of all the country about.

The ancestors of these ostriches were brought in a sailing ship from South Africa, their home, to California. Of the fifty-two emigrants two died on the way. The others suffered a rapid decline in the California climate. The few who lived were taken to Florida, where a process of rapid breeding was carried on, and the present flourishing colony is the result.

The average bird weighs 300 pounds and is eight feet high. Their hunger is insatiable, and in the matter of food they have no preferences. They take great delight in a meal of ashes and kindling wood. One of them ate a gimlet the other day and Napoleon, the largest ostrich of the family, once swallowed a lighted pipe with no apparent inconvenience.

Napoleon's intelligence is almost as remarkable as his digestion. It is his especial function to guard the pheasants who form an annex to the ostrich farm, and since he undertook this duty the negro boys, who had hitherto proved a great annoyance, subsided utterly. The big ostrich attacked one of the marauders with such ferocity that the others thought it wiser to stay at home.

Still more of a curiosity is Oliver W., the first pacing ostrich ever known, who can go a mile as fast as a racehorse. The owner of the ostriches also proudly displays the first incubator-hatched baby ostrich that has ever been seen in America. The incubating process occupied forty-two days.

Every nine months the birds are corralled, blinded, and such feathers as are ready to drop out are picked. The feathers are then prepared for the market.—New York World.

At a Chicago Function.

Mrs. Parvenu (at the reception)—You are an artist, I believe?

Literary Lion—Well, not exactly, madam. I am what you might properly term a word painter.

Mrs. Parvenu—Oh, now I understand. You paint signs for a living.

Modern Drama.

"She isn't much of an actress, but the women are all raving over the way she dresses on the stage."

"No wonder! She puts on her shoes without sitting down on the floor."—Detroit Journal.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Using the Log.

"Please describe the manner in which the speed of steam or sailing vessels is ascertained."—C. F. H., Montezuma, C.

Either by the log, or by observation of the sun at noon. The log is a piece of board, one edge of which is weighted with lead, so as to let it stand upright in the water. This is attached to the log-line, a cord about 150 fathoms (900 feet) long, divided by knots, or slips of leather, into spaces called knots. The log is dropped over the stern of the vessel, and the line runs out for half a minute. The number of knots run off in half a minute indicates the rate of motion. There are several mechanical logs which are more accurate.

By observation of the sun at noon, the longitude of a vessel is known. The next day at noon it is again found. The difference in longitude is readily reduced to miles, thus giving the run of the vessel for the intervening 24 hours.

The Drift.

"The soil here is called the drift. Timber has been found here from ten to forty feet under the surface, from small willows to logs twelve inches in diameter. By what agency or force do geologists claim it was deposited, and over how many states does it extend?"—W. S., Audubon, Iowa.

The drift, or diluvium, covers the polar regions, and the adjacent portions of the temperate zones, both in the northern and southern hemispheres. There being so much less land, however, in the southern hemisphere, the drift is much more abundant in the northern hemisphere. It is found not only in North America, but in Europe and Asia. In America all traces disappear about latitude 8 degrees. In Europe, it reaches almost to the Mediterranean.

The scientific world now accepts the theory of a glacial epoch, when the northern hemisphere was covered by an enormous ice-cap, extending as far south as the drift is found. This ice-cap was probably several miles thick. Under the influence of the summer sun this ice sheet moved southward, pushed by the superior weight of the enormous mass of ice north of it, just as glaciers move forward in mountainous regions to-day. The clay, sand and bowlders were deposited by this ice-action, and wherever trees were found, they were overturned and covered by the vast masses of debris brought from the north by the moving ice. All the bowlders over Ohio, for instance, are known to have been brought from the granite in the hills northward of Lake Ontario. The above is but a mere outline of the glacial theory. Any school-book on geology gives much fuller details.

Owen Meredith.

"Please give a short account of Owen Meredith, the author of Lucile."—W. E. T., Mendota, Wash.

"Owen Meredith" is the pen-name of Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, son of the eminent novelist, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. He was born Nov. 8, 1831. He entered the English diplomatic service in 1849 as secretary to his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, then British minister at Washington. His career in diplomacy after that was most creditable. His first poems were published in London in 1856.

The Mound Builders.

"What is the most plausible theory of the origin and demise of the mound builders? Do the ruins denote civilization and intelligence? What was their mode of worship and the probable time of their demise, and at what age of the world did they exist?"—J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.

The opinion is they were Indians, with more of the agricultural instinct than the roving tribes, who subsisted by the chase and fishing. They were probably in about the same state of civilization as the Zuni, Moque and Navajo Indians of the southwest. They knew no metal but copper, and with them it was only an ornament. Their weapons were stone. They wove a rude cloth, but the Navajoes make a finer quality to-day. All we know of them is from their earthworks and the relics and bones they have left.

Of course we know nothing of their worship, except the conjecture that, as a few mounds are representations of serpents, turtles, etc., that they were connected with their religious belief. From the condition of undoubted mound-builder skeletons, the race must have existed up to after the discovery of America, by Columbus.

Morro Castle.

"Can you give a short article on Morro Castle at Havana, Cuba? We used to hear much about that wonderful fortress before and during the Spanish war, but I have read nothing about it since."—A. H. D., Hesperia, Mich.

The word Morro means a headland, and consequently there are many Morro Castles—that is, fortifications on headlands—in Cuba and other places settled by the Spaniards. Morro Castle at Havana is simply a huge stone castle, built in the 16th century, on the headland at the mouth of Havana harbor. There is nothing about it calling for an extended description.

Census Enumerators.

"About what time will the census enumerators be appointed?"—J. R. M., Etna, Mo.

At any time from now on. Apply to the census supervisor of your district.

We respectfully request that no more questions be asked us about places under the census, nor the names of census supervisors. They will not be answered.

Compound Standard.

"Is the compound tabular standard for correcting the fluctuations of money still being agitated, and if so, to what effect?"—E. H., Washington, Kas.

We don't know what the "compound tabular standard" is. If it refers to the idea of making coins of a mixture of gold and silver, it is not talked of by any sensible persons, because it is founded on a fallacy. The theory is that if gold rose in price, silver would fall; or if silver rose, gold would fall. This is false. The rise of one does not mean the fall of the other. If iron rises in price, other metals don't fall. If corn rises in price, wheat don't fall. If potatoes are higher, beans and parsnips are not cheaper. The whole thing is the figment of some visionary's brain.

Legal Tender.

"Are National bank notes a legal tender for debts? Would be glad if you would publish the financial bill passed by Congress."—L. P. M., Orleans, Ind.

No paper money is legal tender except greenbacks, and "Sherman notes," issued under the act of July 14, 1890. Gold certificates, silver certificates, and national bank notes are not legal tender.

No financial bill has been passed by Congress. The House passed a bill which went to the Senate. A different bill, prepared by a Senate committee, has been offered as a substitute, and it is this which the Senate is now debating.

Relative Honors.

"Which should have the most honor, Washington for saving our country, or Columbus for discovering it?"—M. S. M., Morris, Neb.

Such questions for debate are silly. There is no standard of comparison in such things. And don't send to us for arguments to use in debate. We haven't space to devote to them.

Cob Kindling.

"Please tell me how to treat corn cobs to make the best fire kindling."—J. W. M., Denison, Tex.

Dry the cobs well; then dip them in melted rosin.

Not a Leap Year.

"Why is 1900 a common year and why has February only 28 days?"—B. W. Whiteson, Ore.

H. A. T., Titus, Ind., also asks this same question.

When Pope Gregory, in 1582, revised the calendar, in order to avoid any further trouble, the following rule was adopted for leap years:

1.—That no centurial year shall be a leap year unless it is exactly divisible by 400. A centurial year is one ending in 00, as 1900, 1700, 2100, etc.

2.—All other years divisible by 4 without a remainder shall be leap years.

Hence, 1900 is not a leap year because it is not exactly divisible by 400. The next leap year will be 1904.

February has only 28 days because when Julius Caesar named the month of July after himself, he took one day off it to make his month have 31 days. Afterward, Augustus Caesar named August after himself, and took another day, so that his month would have as many days as Julius's. This left but 28 days for February, except in leap years.

Glass.

"Please inform me how plate and other window glass is made."—D. P. R., Wingate, Ind.

Common window glass is made by blowing. A mass of melted glass is taken up by the workman on the end of his blowing tube. He blows it into a pear shape, and then swings it until he gets it into cylindrical form, blowing frequently to give it better shape. Then the end opposite the blow pipe is heated almost to melting, and the expansion of the air causes it to open out at that end. The blowing pipe is then detached, the cylinder cut open lengthwise, and flattened down on an iron plate in the annealing oven. When annealed, it is cut into panes of the proper size. The panes generally have a slight curvature, due to the mode of manufacture.

The process of making plate glass is this: When the melted glass is ready to work, it is poured out upon a huge iron table, the size the plate is intended to be. A heavy cylinder, supported by rails at each side is rolled over the glass, thus making it even in thickness. While the plate is still red hot, it is put into the annealing oven, and left about five days. Then the sheets are ground on both sides. It is this process which makes plate glass so expensive.

Cleaning Furniture.

We are indebted to W. A. T., Attica, Ind., for the following in reply to a recent query:

"Make a suds of white castile soap and warm water, and wash the furniture absolutely clean, using soft cotton rags; then, with a canton flannel rag, rub it perfectly dry, and continue to rub until you brighten the polish; then oil it thoroughly with sewing machine oil, and your furniture will look as bright as when new. Never varnish as this will scratch. All light woods will fade to a dirty dingy color, and this can only be removed by a plane, or similar device. Such wood is not fit for furniture."

The Right to Draft.

"Has the United States government the right to draft citizens to fight in the Philippines or our possessions in the West Indies? Can England compel citizens of Canada to enter her services in the Transvaal?"—J. B., Joy, Minn.

Were it impossible to get volunteers, the right of the government to draft citizens for military service is undoubted; and the question where the drafted men would be sent is of no importance. The country has the right to send its soldiers, regular, volunteers or drafted men, to any place in the world where we have an enemy. State militia can not be taken out of a state for service, and this fact has probably caused the error. But state militia are in the service of the state, not of the United States.

No, Great Britain can not draft soldiers in Canada or any of her colonies for service anywhere.

The Dark Ages.

"When were the Dark Ages, and why so called?"—L. N. G., Walnut Hill, Ill.

The Dark Ages is the term applied to that period in the history of Europe for about a thousand years—corresponding with the Middle Ages, from the fall of Rome, A. D. 476, to the discovery of America, in 1492. The condition of the people, for several centuries, was one of dense ignorance and superstition. Hardly any one could read or write, except the priests. King could not sign their own names to their edicts. From this condition of general mental darkness, the period was called the Dark Ages.

Boers and Cubans.

"Why has not a man in the United States the same right to enlist to fight for the Boers in South Africa, as they had to enlist to fight for the Cubans in Cuba, when they are both fighting for freedom?"—J. A. B., Mix, Pa.

This country being at peace with both England and the Transvaal, it is the international duty of the government not to allow, if possible, any aid to be given, either in the way of men, arms, or munitions of war, to either belligerent.

It was just the same in the case of Cuba, before war was declared against Spain. The government did stop a number of expeditions, as it was its duty to do. After we declared war, the case was different.

We do not understand that the case of the Boers and the Cubans are at all alike. We do not understand what you mean by the Boers fighting for freedom. You ought to have read the newspapers since 1895 about the trouble in South Africa.

Electing a President.

"Why would it not be as just and right for the President to be elected by the popular vote as by the electoral vote? Were there ever any nominees for the Presidency that received the majority of the popular vote and not the majority of the electoral vote? If so, who?"—S. C. S., Camp, Va.

Well, why thresh over that old straw, that has been threshed over for a hundred years? The men who make the constitution arranged to have the President elected by the states, not by the people direct; the constitution provides that he shall be chosen by electors; and it allows any state to select these in any method it sees fit. Virginia has the power to enact a law that the Presidential electors shall be chosen by the state legislature; and in an early day several states did this.

Several Presidents have not received a majority of the popular vote, though they had a majority of the electoral vote. Now, don't mix up a majority and a plurality. For instance, in 1892, Cleveland received a plurality over Harrison, but not a majority of the popular vote, for Weaver, Populist, received over a million votes, and he and Harrison together had more than Cleveland. In 1824, Jackson had a plurality, but not a majority; in 1844 Polk had a plurality but not a majority; the same is true of Buchanan in 1856, and of Lincoln in 1860. Hayes had neither a majority nor a plurality of the popular vote, for had Harrison in 1888. In 1880, Garfield had a plurality, but not a majority; so had Cleveland in 1884 and 1888. In 1896, McKinley had a clear majority over the other five candidates.

The Earth's Motion.

G. B., Curryville, Ga.: The earth revolves on its axis once in 24 hours. As it is 25,000 miles in circumference at the equator any point on the equator travels a little over 1,000 miles per hour. Besides this, the earth travels in its orbit around the sun once a year. Besides this, the sun, earth and all the other planets are rushing through space. And none of these motions have ever stopped.

Ohio's Vote.

"What is the largest number of votes received by any Republican candidate in the state of Ohio for governor or President during the last ten years?"—H. M. J., Wayland, Va.

The largest was that given McKinley for President in 1896—525,991 votes out of a total of 1,009,225.

Hague Peace Congress.

"When, where, for what purpose and for what nations was the international peace congress called?"—H. G. D., Sorento, Ill.

The international peace congress was held as the result of an invitation by the Czar of Russia to send delegates to a congress to consider the question of European nations stopping any further increase of their navies and armies, because of the enormous expense. All the great European countries and ourselves sent delegates. The congress was held at The Hague, which is the capital of Holland. Of course no European nation was willing to enter into an agreement such as the Czar proposed; but a series of resolutions for a scheme of international arbitration was adopted. This scheme, so far, we think, has not been adopted by any nation. In our case, it would probably require an act of Congress to adopt it.

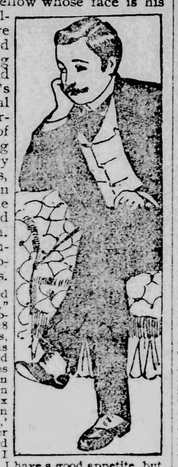
The Presidency.

"If President McKinley should die, Secretary of State Hay would become President. Would he have power to appoint a full new cabinet or only a new secretary of state? And then in case Hay should die, who would succeed him?"—B. L. P., Rogers, Neb.

In such a case, the members of the old cabinet would all offer their resignations. The cabinet officers hold their positions at the pleasure of the President. Should Hay die, his secretary of state would take the position.

Pimples

Are more than a disfigurement of the skin; they are a handicap to a young man, alike in love and business. The pimply face looks dissipated and both merchant and maiden look askance at the unfortunate fellow whose face is his misfortune. An almost certain cure for pimples and similar disfiguring eruptions is found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It purifies the blood of the corrupting cause of ordinary eruptive diseases, cleanses the skin and builds up the body with sound wholesome flesh. "Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.



"I am well pleased with your medicines," writes John A. Calloway, Esq., of 248 26th St., Columbus, Ga. "In 1894 I was working at night and I broke out in lumps all over, and when these left the skin peeled off. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and two of Doctor Pierce's Pellets, and I do believe that I am sound and well. I have a good appetite, but before I commenced treatment I had no appetite at all. My eyes were sunken and my face was pale. I had pimples and brown spots on my face. Now these are all gone. I have used many kinds of medicines but received no benefit. Last year I weighed one hundred and thirty-four pounds, and now I weigh one hundred and forty-five. Please accept my thanks. I am so glad I found the right kind of medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

H. B. G., Buffalo, Minn.: Sorry, but we can not.

E. M. T., Minooka, Ill.: Sorry, but we can not spare the room.

G. W. H., Hastings, Neb.: There are no statistics on that point.

L. W. S., Caldwell, Idaho: There are no statistics available on that point.

C. B. D., Corbin, Va.: Probably it was a display of aurora borealis you saw.

F. C. F., Portland, Mich.: We have heard nothing concerning her since 1896.

G. K. M., Perkinsville, Ind.: They are all the same thing; there is no difference.

P. O. J. S., Gramplan, Pa.: Augustine was the full name of George Washington's father.

J. M., Morrison, Ore.: We have no means of knowing, but suppose they do, as that is the custom here.

J. H. B., Lewiston, Idaho: Such things are worth just what a collector is willing to pay. There is no quoted price.

C. W. R., Caldwell, Neb.: Masked balls probably originated in the middle ages, but history is silent as to the date.

C. M., Andrews, O.: Yes. In the days of state, before the civil war, three-dollar bank bills were issued by many banks.

P. A. D., Monroe, Iowa: For such information, address Commandant Marine Corps, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

W. H. O., Salem, Ore.: The only way to find the date is to write to some one in London to make the inquiry. The date is probably 1753.

W. A. N., White Bird, Idaho: We think not. Inquire of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

B. M. J., Lamb, Mich.: Sorrento is a city on the bay of Naples, Italy, celebrated for its mild climate, and as the birthplace of the poet Tasso; population, 6,000.

P. K. W., Montpelier, O.: It is entirely a matter of opinion "what is the most dramatic incident in America's history," and your opinion is quite as good as ours.

E. M. G., Ralph, Wis.: Our troops in the Philippines drink the water there, of course. The writer has a son there, and knows this to be the fact. It would be absurd to ship water there, as well as impracticable.

A. R. V., Van Wert, Ioaw: The story of a lost tribe of Eskimos in Weekly Blade of Jan. 11, is correct. It does not say the island had never been found, for it has been on the maps for a century; but it was never investigated before.

E. R., Brandon, Wis.: The words refer to the old belief that the abode of the dead was under the earth, which was believed to be flat. The "firmament" was supposed to hold back the waters both above and below the earth.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Tommy Atkins, that is to say, the British soldier, claims to be stronger and more enduring than the fighter of any other race. And it is just as well to know how he comes to have this physical superiority.

The reason is found in the army gymnasiums. The best of these gymnasiums is at Aldershot, where the science of physical development is marvellously understood and practiced. Raw recruits with stooping shoulders and shambling gait are turned out after a few months big, full-chested and muscular, proud of their bearings and masters of their weapons.

After 110 days of training Tommy must be ready to join any regiment in the British service. The soldiers' nerves and heads are trained as well as their muscles, for they are taught to scale walls, climb high scaffoldings and mount ropes and ladders at a fast time.

There are fields of labor for out-of-door work and for parades, and there is an enormous outdoor framework for climbing and swinging. One entire building is devoted to practice of fencing. Indeed, the variety of accomplishments in addition to plain soldiering that Tommy Atkins has to acquire is enough to justify his strut and swagger on coming out.

Probably the hardest of a British soldiers' duties is the wearing of his uniform. The British army dress is exceedingly and unnecessarily burdensome, but there is little likelihood that it will be modified.

Protest is sometimes made against the great bearskin shakos of the Scots Guards and the gorgeous but heavy cuirass of the Horse Guards, but English sentiment, as a whole, would be scarcely more opposed to the tearing down of Westminster than to the eliminating of these features of the military magnificence of the nation.—New York World.

His Humble Request.

"Ma, may I go out to play?"

"No; you must sit still where you are."

Pause.

"Ma, may I go down into the kitchen?"

"No; I want you to sit perfectly quiet."

Pause.

"Ma, mayn't I sit on the floor and play marbles?"

"I have told you twice that I want you to sit just where you are and be quiet, and I mean exactly what I say."

Pause.

"Ma, may I grow?"—Collier's Weekly.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

FILIPINO TRUST IN AMERICAN HONOR.

People at home who think the insurgents regard us as a lawless crowd of ruthless invaders ought to come over here and see some of the things which happen every day in the field. The fact is that the insurgents are beginning to realize that they need the aid of a strong hand to protect themselves against themselves. They are continually showing their confidence in the honor and the fairness of the American army by asking to be allowed to send their wives and families inside the American lines, where they will be safe from harm.

They seem to be afraid to allow their families to live within the cities held by the insurgents. They recognize the difference in the conditions in the country controlled by them and by the Americans. In the latter is the opportunity of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; in the other are continual menace, unhappiness and distrust.

Only a few miles outside the American lines, at Bacolor, a few weeks ago a Filipino family was hacked to pieces by the Tulasanes, whose number is constantly increasing, and marks of whose depredations are found on every hand by the Americans in every advance into the enemy's country.

At Rosario and Santa Cruz as long ago as last August I found many people who said they were sick and tired of the war. They prayed that the Americans might not only capture their cities but might establish garrisons in them so that they might be protected against the murderous raids of the Tulasanes.

Then the people all through the islands have been heavily taxed to support the insurgent army. In every town which is occupied by the Americans after the insurgents have evacuated it we hear the same story. There has been

FILIPINO OFFICER BRINGING HIS FAMILY TO THE AMERICAN LINES.

nothing but war and bloodshed and devastation and wretchedness in the island for four years, and the great mass of the people are desperately sick of it all. I believe the great majority of them want the Americans to win, so that a stable government may be established. Otherwise they fear that the rival tribes and the rival leaders will carry on an everlasting fight.

Among the insurgent officers who have asked and been granted permission to send their families into the American lines for safekeeping is General Paterno himself.

More than thirty of the wives and children of insurgent officers came into our lines at Angeles the other day. It was a strange situation. In the dim distance lay a little strip of woods which marked the lines of the insurgents. From these wood dusty roads wound out across the flats in the direction of the American outposts. Along the roads came processions of carramatos and caribou carts carrying the women and children and their household effects. Each cart was escorted by a man on horseback who waved a white flag. Insurgent officers wearing Bright uniforms rode beside the carts until they came within a few hundred yards of our pickets, who leaned quietly on their rifles. Then the officers dismounted, kissed their wives and children good-by, and remained standing motionless in the road until the carts had disappeared inside the American lines.

It was a strange phase of war, the men remaining behind to fight against the people to whose care they had just intrusted all those whom they love most dearly.—Manila letter in Chicago Tribune by R. H. Little.

CONSUMPTION

Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Pneumonia and Catarrh.

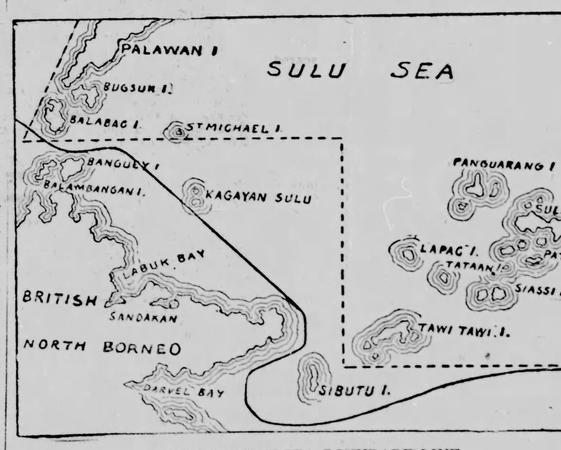
can positively be cured by Dr. Robert Hunter's method of treatment by which the curative drugs are introduced directly into the bronchial tubes and lungs, and not put into the stomach, where they become useless.

Mr. A. L. Peer, 179 Washington street, Newark, N. J., says: "I had 27 hemorrhages and lost 50 pounds in weight. I was cured by Dr. Hunter's treatment."

Mrs. Edward Raynor, 174 Bank street, Newark, N. J., says: "I had the worst symptoms of consumption—fever, night sweats, hemorrhages, great shortness of breath and loss of flesh, and I owe my recovery to Dr. Hunter's treatment."

Readers of this paper can receive FREE, a book explaining the causes, symptoms and treatment of the various bronchial and lung diseases, by sending their address to Dr. Robert Hunter Association, 117 West 45th street, New York.

NEW LIMIT TO THE PHILIPPINES.



THE NEW SULU SEA BOUNDARY LINE.

Full black line is that of the treaty between Great Britain, Germany and Spain, signed at Madrid, March, 1885. The broken line is that of the treaty between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris, December 10, 1898.

The hoisting of the American flag over Sibutu Island, the westernmost dependency of the Sultan of Sulu, makes it possible to now refer to the extraordinary attitude of the Spanish commissioners in Paris when the peace treaty was negotiated, and which, though thoroughly understood before that convention was ratified, yet at the time was thought to threaten complications. The whole matter was dropped, it may now be said, upon discovery of satisfactory evidence that no valid claim could ever be put forth affecting the American title to every island or reef in the Philippine Archipelago, from British Borneo, on the extreme southwest, to the Japanese possessions on the north.

Sibutu Island is about eighteen miles distant from Observation Islet, south of Bongalao. It runs nearly north and south, and is about fourteen miles long, with an average breadth of two miles. With the exception of a single peak on the east coast, which has an altitude of 524 feet and is a perfect cone, the island is flat and densely wooded. A steep reef fringes the coast and then runs nearly eight miles south of its extreme southern point, some small islands with trees lying near its southwest extreme. From two to two and a half miles west of Sibutu a chain of islets and reefs runs to the southwest and parallel to it, of which Omapin and Tumindao islands are the principal. There is a deep channel between Sibutu and these islands, which is frequented by the beche-de-mer. The natives report that wild cattle are very numerous in Sibutu, and that Omapin abounds with wild pigs.—New York Tribune.

HOUSE RENT IN LONDON IS VERY HIGH.

House rent in London, says a correspondent of the New York World, is something surprising. Take Park Lane, that fashionable thoroughfare, for example. It is rather staggering to learn that $50,000 a year is really not a very extravagant rent to pay for a good house in this quarter! The simple fact of the matter is that you cannot get a decent house there for less than $15,000, and even then such a one would only have three or four bedrooms, and, generally speaking, would not have greater accommodations than a house at $250 or $300 a year in the suburbs, or at half that price in a provincial town. Grosvenor Square and Berkeley Square are renowned headquarters of society, which pays astonishingly for its residence there. Consider the former first. The whole square comprises fewer than sixty houses, but it is a fact that their combined annual rental is about $750,000. High as the rents are, getting a house is a matter of great difficulty, and seldom is there one to let for long. Nothing can be got for less than $5,000 a year, and from this figure an intending tenant may go up to $30,000 a year.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taker internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

GRUESOME FRAME FOR A PORTRAIT.

A Bryn Mawr (Pa.) man has the portrait of an eccentric uncle hung as shown above in a frame made of human

bones. The uncle wrote the lines which appear in the lower part of the frame.

Paternal Evasion.

Inquiring Child—Father, there's a lot in this book about Othello. What was Othello?

Father—Othello! Why, bless me, my boy, do you mean to tell me you go to Sunday school and don't know a simple thing like that? I'm ashamed of you.—London Tit-Bits.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Hard Lump on Cow's Udder.

Mrs. H. C. B., Washington: For the lump on your cow's udder, take 4 ozs. glycerine and 1 drachm iodide of potassium. Dissolve this in as little water as is necessary to make the solution. It must be well mixed. Rub some of this on with the fingers twice a day. The rubbing should be gentle.

Pig Has Thumps.

J. T. McC., Misouri: Thumps in the pig may result from different causes. Among them feeding too much corn, or food deficient in nitrogen; or it may be the result of being too fat. If your pig is very fat, do not feed heavily for a week or two. Give no corn for two weeks. Give the pig ¾ oz. Epsom salts, and repeat in two days. This may be given in bran slops. When you begin feeding corn again, see that it is not damaged in any way.

Urinates Too Frequently.

W. M. M., Kansas: As your mule does not have colicky pains when she urinates, and her urine is natural, it seems evident that the profuse staling is the result of eating improper food of some kind, or the giving too freely of diuretics. Musty corn or hay; corn fodder that has been nipped by frost; or oats that is not perfectly good may bring on profuse staling. Give the mule this: Pulverized opium, ½ oz.; sulphate of iron, 1 oz.; pulverized gentian root, 1 oz. Mix with molasses and divide into six balls. Give one every day. While giving these balls, give the mule a feed once a day of a bran mash. Make only sufficient for each feed, as any kept over may sour, and do harm.

Peach Tree Yellows.

R. J., Pennsylvania: There is no remedy for peach tree yellows. It is a dangerous disease, and the best thing that can be done when a tree is diseased is to dig it up, and burn both tree and roots. The United States government has had the very best investigators at work to discover, if possible, a remedy, but none has been found.

Cow Coughs and Is Very Poor.

M. E. R., Pennsylvania: It may be that your cow has tuberculosis, and she should be kept away from other animals. If the case is one of impoverished blood, she may be cured. Rub her breast and neck with mustard water of the consistency of cream. Take of pine tar, 3 ozs.; pulverized saltpetre, 2 ozs.; powdered liquorice, 1 oz., and molasses, 4 ozs. Mix and place a full tablespoonful on the back of the tongue twice a day. After this, take of sulphate of iron, 12 drachms; powdered nux vomica, 5 drachms, and powdered gentian, 6 ozs. Mix and divide into six powders. Give a powder daily on dry food, or as a drench. After giving this for a week suspend for a week, and resume the powders for another week. If the cow has no serious organic disease, the above will, very likely cure her; but there is no cure for a pronounced case of tuberculosis.

Lump on Mare.

W. G. McD., Nebraska: If the part that was cut on your mare by barbed wire has healed, if a tendon has not been injured, the following will likely reduce the lump: Iodine, 1-4 oz., soap liniment, 5 ozs.; Rub this in twice a day. If the part begins to get sore, stop until the healing process is complete. If there is not an abrasion, it must be healed before applying the above.

Lump on Cow's Throat.

O. L., Indiana: As your cow will soon calve, do not give her medicine, or apply anything to her throat, until she is past calving for two weeks. Then you may give her iodide of potassium if the lump seems hard. The potassium should be given once a day. For the first five days give her 1½ drachms as a dose; then reduce it to 1 drachm. Give it in a pint of water. This should be continued for 20 days if the lump has not been reduced.

A Small Ice House.

J. W. E., West Virginia:—One thousand cubic feet of space will hold about 25 tons of ice, which is the least that should be packed, as a smaller quantity will not keep well. To secure this, make the building 10x12 feet, with 12-foot posts. Use 2x3 studding, and cover the outside with boards nailed horizontally, with a second cover of perpendicular boards. Nail boards on the inside of the studding also, so as to make an eight-inch space between the two walls, and this space should be filled with sawdust. Leave a space for the door in one end of the house, and a space three feet wide in each gable for putting in the ice, and for ventilation. Spread six inches of sawdust on the floor before putting in the ice, and as the ice is being packed, lay it about a foot from each wall and fill the space with sawdust, adding a foot on top when the house is full. Have two doors, one attached to the inner and the other to the outer wall, but do not close the openings in the gables. It will be better if the house can be built in the side of a hill, but it is imperative that the bottom be well drained. A drain should be made around the house, so that there will be no standing water. It is well to have a pipe around the roof to lead the rain away, so that it will not drip around the house. The house from the top down, excepting the holes in the gables, should be made absolutely air tight.

Black-Leg—Cause and Cure.

E. L. M., Nebraska:—Black-leg is an infectious disease of young cattle, associated with external swellings, which emit a crackling sound when handled. Cattle between six months and four years of age are the most susceptible; sucking calves under six months, are not attacked. The cause of the disease is a bacillus. It possesses the power of forming within itself a spore. They resist destructive agents for a considerable length of time, and will produce disease after several years' drying. The dry spores may be carried in the feed from the field and cause disease when eaten. The symptoms begin from one to three days after the infection has taken place, with loss of appetite and rumination, with dullness, debility and a high fever. To these may be added lameness or stiffness of one or more limbs. The animal almost always dies from one and a half to three days. When the tumor may be located on the thighs (hence "black-leg," "black quarter), the neck, the shoulder, the breast, the flank, or the rump; never below the knee, remedies have proven unavailing. Some writers recommend that the swelling be opened by deep and long incisions, and a strong disinfectant applied to the exposed parts. For such application, 1 oz. carbolic acid to a pint of water, is perhaps the most easily obtained; others recommend that if the tumor appears low down on a limb, a cord tied around the limb just above the tumor and the latter opened and treated as stated above, may be beneficial. Preventive measures have been tried by inoculating with vaccine made from the muscular tissues from the site of the swelling. This injected with a hypodermic syringe. It has done good in several sections. The vaccine is furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. If the calf you speak of is not ruptured, and the swelling is the result of another calf licking it, rub the swelling, if not abraded, with iodine 1 drachm, glycerine 4 ozs. Mix with just sufficient water to make a solution. If it is fevered and sore, bathe it every day with warm water for five or six days, half an hour at a time. Then apply a little vaseline and finely pulverized rosin. The calf will likely grow out of it. If you put a broad, sofe band of muslin around the calf, the part can not be licked.

Vertigo in Horse.

E. S. H., Tennessee: Your horse is troubled with vertigo. This disease is the result of water in the cranial case. Exercise causes the brain to become more active, fuller, and more distended with blood. In this disease, the horse may at times drop suddenly, but will soon recover. The remedy is to work the horse moderately, especially in the sun. Keep the bowels in good condition. If he becomes constipated give bran mashes freely until his bowels work properly. Feed light, give no corn and not much hay.

Thrush of the Foot.

E. H. L., Michigan: Wash the foot well with warm water and soap; cut away the loose horn around the frog; clean the cleft of the frog well, and fill the cleft with powdered sulphate of copper. Pack over it a little tow. Clean the stall well, and do not allow the horse to stand on straw that has urine in it.

Blind Staggers.

H. B. M., West Virginia: Mad, blind or sleepy staggers is the result of indigestion and inflammation of the brain. It is caused by heat of the sun, ulcers on the head, suppression of urine, poison of various kinds, pressure of tight collar and overloading the stomach. It is not hereditary. As your mare has not been troubled with the disease for two years, she may never have another attack, if properly cared for. Feed moderately, keep the mare out of the sun as much as possible and keep the bowels regular. If they become constipated feed bran mashes until they work properly.

Received.

From Experiment Station of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan: Alfalfa in Eastern Kansas.

From United States Department of Agriculture: Report of the Forester for 1899. By Gifford Pinchat.——Dietary Studies of Negroes in Eastern Virginia in 1897 and 1898. By H. B. Frissell, D. D., principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, and Isabel Bevier, professor of chemistry at Lake Erie College.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Strawberries.

Editor Blade Farmstead—In The Blade of January 4, in referring to hardy apples, I suggested that H. A. K. write to the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia., for their bulletin of hardy varieties. I should have said college instead of society as The Blade had it.

There has been wonderful progress in the development of new varieties of strawberries in the last decade. Nearly all the older varieties have been discarded by progressive growers, while selections have been made from the large lists of new varieties. Many accidental seedlings of merit have been brought to public notice, and many new varieties have been produced by cross pollenization. Several state experimental stations have given careful attention to the testing of new and old varieties, and have issued bulletins in the interests of the berry growers recommending the best of the long lists tested. Berry men all over the country are doing the same kind of work on practical business lines, studying success and profit. It is quite certain that we can not tell what a new berry will do in any locality until it is tested. Location and soil have much to do with the success of most varieties.

There are some well tried varieties that succeed nearly everywhere with fair treatment. I have tried perhaps seventy-five of the "wonderful new berries" in the last few years, and would retain only six or eight of the list as profitable for market and home use. Crescent was one of the varieties that succeeded everywhere, and so became a general favorite. Warfield should take its place everywhere. It is a better berry every way; equal in size, as productive, of much better color and quality, very firm, being one of the best shippers, and is not likely to be imperfect, if properly pollenized. Haveland is another all-around berry. It succeeds everywhere. It is the color of the Crescent, only brighter, of better quality, larger, always showy in the boxes, never disappoints you; as productive as any berry known. Pollenize this with Clyde, as they are much alike in color.

Lovett is another that succeeds everywhere. The plant is hardy and vigorous, fruit larger than Crescent and Warfield, of excellent quality, firm, darker in color than Crescent, perfect blossom and is the best pollenizer for Warfield that I have grown. An immense cropper. Clyde—well what shall I say of it? It will produce more medium to large berries than any berry I ever saw. The berries lie in piles along the row for two weeks or more; are perfect in form, nearly round, and will come nearer the big stories of 500 bushels to the acre than any berry that is before the public. It is a little light in color, and not firm enough for long shipments, but all right for near market. These are all early and main crop berries in their season of ripening, and I have found no earlier ones that were worth growing. Lovett, Warfield and Clyde, on two to four year old beds, matted, will probably give more nice early berries than any of the so-called extra early sorts.

Among the later varieties than these I have only found three that I think a success. Grandy is the most popular of these, being very large and showy and of fair quality, but is never productive. Eureka produces two or three times as much fruit, is nearly or quite as late, but some seasons is off in color and shape. I prefer it, however, to the Grandy. Michigan is as late as Grandy, larger, of better color, firm, more productive, but seems inclined to leaf rust here. If spraying will prevent this it will be the best late berry I have seen. On heavy, rich soil I should try Wm. Belt, Brandywine, Margaret, Jersey Market, Princess, Glen Mary and Parks' Earl, which will give larger fruit if soil conditions are right, but have not done so well with me. —S. Hubbell, West Toledo, O.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Even Bright's Disease Is No Longer Regarded as Hopeless.

If you are suffering from Kidney, bladder or uric acid trouble, and have despaired of getting help, you should try Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. Every reader of The Weekly Blade may obtain a sample bottle free by mail, so you may test it for yourself and fully realize the truth of what your friends and fellow citizens say as regards its marvelous efficacy and worth.

Dr. Kilmer

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Poets are born, not made. In studying and interpreting the life and works of any single one, it is necessary that the interpreter shall fully realize this fact, and be able to perceive the under currents of feelings and emotions which prompt the expression given to the world.

In A Study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, by Lilian Whiting, this peculiarly strong sympathetic faculty possessed by the author is brought into play, with the results of giving a delightful volume concerning one of the sweetest singers the world has ever known.

In the first of the five chapters into which she has divided her subject and which she has named Living With Vis-

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

ions, Mrs. Browning's peculiar receptivity to psychic impressions from her earliest youth upward is described.

The second chapter is entitled Loves of the Poets.

A third chapter tells us of the united life of the two poets, In That New World, in Italy where were passed rare days in which each helped the other to reach the best that was within them, without a trace of jealousy, though both were receiving the world's appreciation of their work in varying degrees. Then in June, 1861, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, after fifteen years of happy wedded life, "passed on to that fairer realm with the words, 'It is Beautiful,' upon her lips." The story of her passing closes the fourth chapter entitled Art in Italy, and the remaining one named, Lillies of Florence, is devoted to an analysis of Mrs. Browning's thought along all lines relating to humanity's good, but especially to that pertaining to spiritual development. To many this will seem a most appropriate and natural crowning of these chapters, while those to whom it will not appeal will yet acknowledge that Miss Whiting, in the body of her book, has given, through her interpretation, a clearer view of the character of one already endeared to all lovers of the true and beautiful.

The pretty volume is published by Little, Brown and Company, of Boston.

Living in the World, written by Frank Putnam and published by Rand and McNally, Chicago, is a volume of ballads and lyrics, most of them poems of the people. Mr. Putnam does not venture far afield into the realms of romance, as his work savors of the thoughts and fancies of a man who observes what is passing around him and is content with what life brings, whether it be of poverty or riches. Many of the poems are humorous and patterned something after the fashion of the James Whitcomb Riley school.

John B. Tabb's book of Child Verse, published by Small, Maynard and Co., Boston, has within its covers specimens grave and gay, into which are woven a variety of amusing and delicate fancies that will doubtless appeal to a wider audience than the little folks alone.

Many of them will attract the grown and mature minds, and are, perhaps, sometimes above the child's reach, though the playful tone may give even the young reader pleasure.

Northland Lyrics is a book which might perhaps be called a collection of composite poems, as there is a rhymed prologue by Charles G. D. Roberts; the verses are written by his sister and two brothers, while the volume closes with an epilogue from Bliss Carmen.

The lyrics are diversified in character and good in quality, and will doubtless be commended by those who read contemporary verse.

The poems are published by Small, Maynard and Co., Boston.

The Loom of Destiny is a small volume, in which Arthur J. Stringer has hung a little gallery of pictures of child life in the city slums. All of the stories are of children, most of them small boys, and Mr. Stringer has evidently made a thorough study of his subjects as he paints the peculiarities and eccentricities of his little waifs in glowing colors.

Some of the gutter children are endowed with a depth of human feeling and a longing for love that it pathetic to its futility, while others are totally indifferent to all that is good and find complete satisfaction in the groveling life of the streets.

The book is published by Small, Maynard and Co., Boston.

The Honey-Makers, by Margaret Warner Morley, is a charming story about the bee, its habits, its structure, the wonderful work it does, and some of its curious methods. This makes up a first part, while a second concerns the literature and history of this busy little member of the insect world.

The volume is very ingeniously gotten up and shows an infinite amount of pains taken in the collection of materials. Not only is it, however, entertaining reading, but it is valuable for its facts as well. Some of the stories concerning their habits and astonishing "knowing power are very wonderful and amusing. There is a very pretty one about the way a bee forced itself into an orchid's inner chamber to secure its sweets and then out again triumphantly.

The volume, which, by the way, is illustrated by the author, is published by A. C. McClure and Co., of Chicago.

A third edition, revised and enlarged, of Monopolies and the People, by Charles Whiting Baker, has come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

In the second part considerable new material has been added, presenting a survey of the growth of monopolies in each of the several departments of industry during the past decade. This growth has been, as all know, so enormous as to fix the attention and arouse the fears of the public to an unusual extent. The author believes and argues that it all betokens the death of competition, not only in the United States where the movement has progressed more than in any other country, but throughout the world in the finality.

In the three concluding chapters of the third part the author has set forth a few of the serious economic evils with which society is now afflicted, and which are traceable to the disappearance of competition in the evolution of modern industry.

His final conclusion is now, as ten years ago, that the death of competition is inevitable, and that the only possible protection against industrial bondage is government regulation. He answers the objection that government officials are too dishonest to have their presence in these monopolies of any real benefit to the people, by asserting that this only emphasizes the need for broad and vital reforms in our governmental systems. It is not the people who are so much at fault as the systems which ought to be revolutionized. Radical changes are a necessity and the intelligent observer can have no doubt but that these are coming sooner or later.

The whole tone of the volume is calm and dispassionate, as well as convincing, and is well worth a careful reading.

In Mr. William Winter's preface to his valuable work recently brought out by the Penn Publishing company, and entitled The Shakespearean Plays of Edwin Booth, he tells some very interesting facts regarding the methods of the great actor. Among other things is the latter's treatment of the scene with the sexton at Ophelia's grave. The sexton, it will be remembered, as he digs and sings, throws out bones and skulls, and one of these he designates as Yorick's skull, the king's jester. In old times no token was provided to identify the skull, but Mr. Booth ordered that one of them should have a tattered rag of a fool's cap adherent to it, and that the sexton should recognize it with a half jocular and a half affectionate greeting, afterwards showing it to the Prince as a ghostly remnant of an old friend.

A paper covered edition of Henry Wood's The Political Economy of Natural Law has been issued by Lee and Shepard, Boston, thus bringing this book with its valuable suggestions easily within the reach of the masses of readers. The author well says that the recognition of the universality of Law is the greatest achievement and inspiration of modern times, and it is no less regnant in social economics than in physical science. He believes that the orderly sequences of Natural Law remain the same, and therefore that all improvement must come through its better interpretation and a conformity to its requirements. His volume was written in accordance with this idea.

The Penn Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, has issued Popular Handbooks, uniformly and very prettily bound, and treating of popular though widely diverse subjects. Three of them are as follows:

Law and How to Keep Out of It, by Paschal H. Coggins, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar. Its purpose is to enable the ordinary man and woman to deal intelligently with the legal perplexities which are inseparable from every day experiences. A little knowledge will often save a great deal of trouble, and to give this is the purpose of the little book.

A second is entitled A Dictionary of Mythology, by John H. Bechtel, the author of Practical Synonyms, etc. Short and interesting sketches are given of characters found in Grecian and Roman Mythology, with a pronunciation of names also included.

The third relates to Dancing, and its author is Marguerite Wilson. This claims to give a description of all of the new and standard dances, with a full list of calls for all the square dances, the necessary music for each figure, etiquette of the dances and one hundred figures of the German. The little volume is fully illustrated.

The Autobiographical Sketch of Mrs. John Drew is preceded with an introduction by her son, John Drew, who pays his mother a royal tribute in his words of respect to her, as a wise and loving mother and a good woman in every sense the word implies.

The record of her life reaches over 70 years of the dramatic history of our country in which she played no trifling part.

The autobiography is beautifully printed, on enameled paper and finely illustrated with portraits of old-time actors and the fair ladies of the stage. An appendix contains short biographies of many of the actors mentioned in the text, besides reproductions of several old play bills. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

In the American Statesmen series, edited by John T. Morse, Jr., Albert Bushnell Hart gives the most satisfactory description of the life of Salmon Portland Chase, that has ever been produced. In his introduction the author says:

"It is not the purpose of this volume to give a detailed account of Mr. Chase's private life, nor even to describe his long, eventful and varied public career but rather to present him as the central figure in three episodes which are of great historic importance—the Western political anti-slavery movement; the financial measures of the Civil War, and the process of judicial reconstruction."

Following these lines, the sixteen chapters of which the book consists, carries the reader through as many distinct epochs in the life of Mr. Chase, and each is full of interest. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York.

Books Received.

From the Macmillan Company, New York:
Who's Who? $1.75.

From Frederick A. Stokes company, New York:
The Light of Scarthey, by Egerton Castle: $1.50.

From R. F. Fenno & Co., New York:
Knights of the Cross, by Henryk Sienkiewicz: $2.

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:
The Divine Pedigree of Man, by Thomas Jay Hudson: $1.50.

Her Coming Out.

Mr. Snell—What are you crying for, Elsie?

His Little Daughter—I've just read that the diamond mines may be exhausted in seven years, and it's eight before my coming out!—Jewelers' Weekly.

Knew His Business.

"Who is your favorite author?" inquired the young woman who is collecting autographs.

"I don't know what his name is," replied Aguinaldo; "but the man who wrote 'He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day,' certainly knew his business."—Washington Star.

The Palm

is awarded by all judges of mechanical excellence to

ELGIN

Ruby Jeweled Watches.

They are made to endure and tell time accurately. All jewelers sell them in cases to suit. Ask your jeweler why the **Elgin** is the best watch.

An Elgin watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

"The Ways of a Watch"—our new booklet—sent anyone on request.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

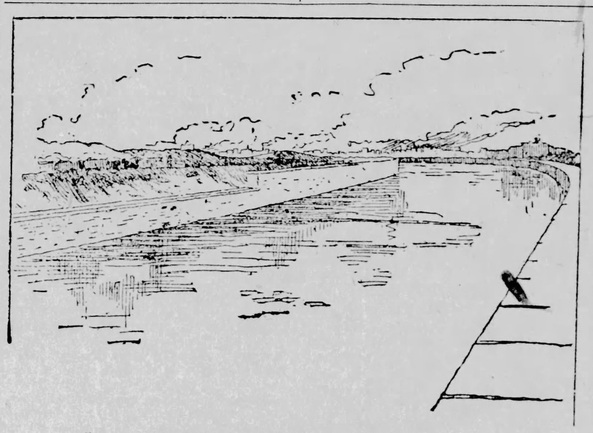
THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.

The Work of a City Which May Develop Into a Great Waterway.

On January 2 the water was turned into the great Chicago drainage canal. When this work was projected it was planned with another object besides drainage in view. The purpose was eventually to make it a deep water channel to connect the great lakes with the gulf. At present small ocean steamers can reach the lakes by way of the St. Lawrence river and the Soulanges canal. A deep waterway in the new canal would give ocean connections to the lakes independent of Great Britain.

Such a waterway, it was claimed, would build up the trade of the river ports by bringing grain to their doors at much lower rates than it could be brought by rail. It would bring Duluth within immediate reach of New Orleans.

When the Nicaragua canal is finished



ON THE CANAL NEAR LOCKPORT.

the drainage waterway will give short water connection between the grain regions of the northwest with China and Japan. At the same time all South American ports would be brought into close commercial relations with the northwest.

Another advantage that might come from such a deep waterway in time of war would be the possibility of sending American warships to the lakes. At present England has the advantage of being able to put its ships there without sending them through the territory of the United States, whereas the United States can not reach the lakes with ocean going vessels without traversing British territory.

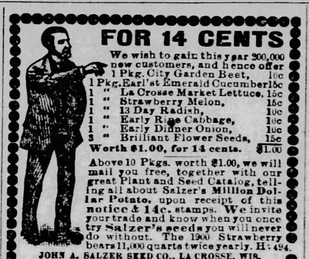
In Chicago it is believed that no public work has ever been undertaken by any other state or municipality designed to do so much for the navigable and commercial interests of the country as the drainage canal. The canal, if confined by law to the single requirement of disposing of Chicago sewage, could have been constructed for from 12 to 14 million dollars so the sanitary district can justly claim to have expended at least 20 million dollars in the direction of the great navigable water way.

While the Chicago river has been deepened and widened in order to increase its flow and capacity, the canal itself, properly speaking, begins at the south branch of the Chicago river at Robey street and continues southward as an entirely artificial channel until it reaches the controlling works at Lockport, a distance of 28 miles.

At Lockport the channel widens to about 500 feet in to a windage basin, in which the large lake vessels can easily be turned and manouvered. The fall from the mouth of the Chicago river to the Lockport works—and be it remembered that henceforth the Chicago river will flow upstream as commonly understood—is only seven feet, so that the flow of water in rapidity and volume through the Chicago river to the canal is entirely controlled by the dam and controlling works situated at the Lockport terminal. The fall south of the controlling works being abrupt and about 40 feet in the next four miles. It is by means of these controlling works that the water was turned down the valley by the simple opening of the great gates or valves, and it is also by means of the controlling works that the waters down the valley can be as suddenly turned off in case emergencies might demand.

Therefore the popular belief that the waters of the canal, having been once turned down the valley the flow must be unceasing and beyond human control is erroneous, for the flow of this great volume of 300,000 cubic feet a minute can be stopped as easily as the simple turning of a faucet in the spigot of a barrel. The controlling works have involved the construction of seven sluice gates of metal, with the necessary bulkheads and one "bear trap" dam. The sluice gates have a vertical flow of 20 feet and an opening of 32 feet. The bear trap dam has an opening of 160 feet and an oscillation of 17 feet vertically. This dam is essentially two great metal leaves, hinged together and working between masonry bulkheads. The downstream leaf is securely hinged to a heavy foundation, and the upstream leaf is so placed as to present the barrier to the water. This structure is operated by admitting water through properly constructed conduits, controlled by valves beneath the leaves just described. To raise the crest of the dam, water is admitted from the upstream side and the discharge shut off until the desired height is obtained, and then the valves are adjusted so that the volume of water beneath the leaves shall be constant. To lower the crest, the water beneath the leaves is drawn off until the desired height is reached, when the valves are again arranged so as to maintain a constant volume of water.

The canal is of sufficient size and capacity to produce and maintain at all times a continuous flow of at least 300,000 cubic feet of water in a minute, with a current not exceeding one mile per hour. The flow of water is of the minimum depth of 22 feet in the earth sections of the canal, and the same depth throughout the rock sections. The rock sections are constructed of a width of 160 feet at the bottom. All of the rock sections and five of the earth sections have now a capacity for a flow of 600,000 cubic feet of water a minute, so that when the population of the city of Chicago increases to three million people these sections will still be adequate for all demands; consequently the only work then remaining to be done to fulfill the requirements of law and the necessities of the increasing population will be the mere work of shoveling and dredging to deepen and widen eight miles of the earth sections to conform to the rock sections.



FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 300,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg. City Garden Beet,	10c
1 Pkg. Earliest Emerald Cucumber	15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce,	15c
1 " Strawberry Melon,	10c
1 " 13 Day Radish,	10c
1 " Early Rose Cabbage,	10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion,	10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.	$1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Million Dollar Potato, upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. The 1900 Strawberry book is ready. 1,000 quarts twice yearly. H 424.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

WHY THE ORDERLY GOT "COLD FEET."

The orderly was telling the story.

"Scared? Why, I was never so scared in my life. But I had to sit up there on that grave and make a bluff that I wasn't afraid. My feet were so cold that they would have froze snowballs.

"The old man deployed the company as skirmishers. The firing was so hot that they couldn't advance, but laid down behind a rice dike and kept a-blazin' away until the big guns could get up and drop in a few shells.

"The old man fixes the men so they're all right. Then he goes and sits down on a grave on the hill just back of the company. Well, of course, he couldn't have got any place where the gugies could

"WE DON'T CARE, DO WE, ORDERLY?"

have got a better chance at him, but he just sets there, cool like, and lights a cigarette.

"Well, I'm the hot stuff orderly with a reputation to sustain. So I have to put up a big front and sit down behind him on the same grave and light a cigarette, too. The bullets came a-flying around there and dug up the dirt and went 'pop, pop' overhead, and say, honest, the orderly was scared to death.

"But the old man puffs his cigarette and he says, 'Orderly,' he says, 'I guess they are a-shooting at us.'

"And the orderly he says 'Yessir,' and you ought to have heard his teeth a-rattling.

"Then the old man says, 'Orderly,' and I says 'Yessir.' 'We don't care, do we, orderly?' says the old man, and the orderly says, 'No, sir.'

"He was just a-holding himself by the shoulders to keep from getting up and rolling down the other side of that hill.

"'Orderly,' says the old man. 'There ain't a bullet made that could hit you or me, is there?'

"'No, sir,' says the orderly, and his feet were so cold they almost froze together.

"Then the gugies fired another volley and a bullet went through the old man's hat and another one spun past the orderly's ear.

"'Orderly,' says the old man. 'Say the orderly was so near dead by that time that he could just grunt, 'Sir.'

"'Orderly,' says the old man, 'they didn't use to have bullets that could hit you or me, but I guess they're a-making a new kind now. We will get off on perch,' and the old man climbed down from the grave and you ought to see the orderly roll up and hug that rice dike. But cold feet. Say, honest, my feet won't thaw out until next summer."—Manila Letter by R. H. Little in Chicago Tribune.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. *Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 25c per 3c.*

CHICAGO BOY A NEW WASHINGTON.

Willie Brain, 9 years of age, found a hatchet recently, and, with a companion went forth into Oakley avenue to chop down a tree, says the Chicago Chronicle. It was a park policeman who seized Willie by the shoulders and pointing to the tree, demanded to know if he had chopped it.

"Yes, Mr. Policeman, "I did," Willie replied. "I did it with my axe. I cannot tell a lie."

"Hi, dere, Bill, I'm goin' ter chase meself," shouted Willie's companion.

CHICAGO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"You're a duffer, for cert. Why, don't you know de bloke'll t'ink you said you did it, and he'll take you downtown and make you President of de United States? Huh!" and he ran.

Willie was taken to a police station cell and left to think matters over. When he was arraigned before Justice Doyle he shook his head and denied that he had ever cut the tree.

"Remember, Willie, you must not tell a lie," said Prosecutor Considine, as he placed the hatchet on the magistrate's desk.

"I know it," replied the boy. "That is the reason I won't say I cut the tree. If I should say so, it would be a lie."

"But you told the policeman that you did."

"Oh, no, the policeman is mistaken," came the reply. "I told him Ike did it, and Ike's my chum. And he got away."

Georgie Wright, a pretty little girl living at 101 Oakley avenue, testified that she had seen Willie chop the tree, but the prisoner replied that the girl's eyes were not good, and the magistrate discharged him.

PARTY FROCK FOR LITTLE MISS.

Here is a little girl's party frock, as designed in Paris. It has an ample fulness in the skirt, enough, indeed, for skirt dancing. It is made in light

cream-colored silk, has graduated stitched bands above the hem, many gatherings at the waist, comes prettily up to the throat, and has a new kind of white satin zouave bordered with ball fringe. The sleeves are bell shape, with a lace or muslin under sleeve, having ruffles at the wrist.

A Strong Endorsement.

Sylvania, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1900.—A. H. Randall, of this place, like many others, speaks of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the following terms: "We think it a wonderfully good medicine. We give it to our children and take it ourselves and it works wonders in our family. Whenever our children are feeling bad and do not eat, a few doses of Hood's puts them on their feet."

Art by the Square Inch.

Miss Coral Aus, the painter of miniatures, lived for a number of years in Chicago, where her annual exhibitions were events. On one of these occasions a visitor stepped in front of one of the most carefully finished miniatures and asked inquiringly:

"How much are these worth?"

"Three hundred dollars."

"For one?"

"That's not much for a miniature."

"No," replied the visitor, shamefacedly. "Why of course, not. I didn't look surprised did I?"

At another time a visitor asked:

"How much did you say a miniature costs?"

"From $200 to $500."

"Let me see. There are about five square inches in this little picture. That is about $100 an inch. I suppose you'd charge about $7,500 for a life-sized picture, wouldn't you?"

"No," replied Miss Aus. "I don't paint big pictures, but if I did it wouldn't cost you any more than one of my miniatures. The work wouldn't be any harder—possibly not so hard."

"Oh, I see. It's the ivory that makes it so expensive. Now, how much would you charge to paint a picture of me on porcelain?"—Philadelphia Post.

His Line of Business.

Bizzibuddy—What do you mean by such a remark?

Berriman—What remark?

Bizzibuddy—Didn't I understand you to say you'd like to lay out my friend Jones?

Berriman—That's my business, sir!

Bizzibuddy—It is, eh? Aren't you ashamed of yourself? Don't you know the man's dead?

Berriman—Certainly. I'm an undertaker.

PIMPLES

on the face, eczema, tetter, freckles, blackheads, ring worm, blotches, and all skin disorders can be cured with

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Price 50 Cents a Box.

HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS

Purify the blood and tone the system.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

USE IT

To Prevent and Cure Disease.

It Kills the Germs

Ten Minutes Four Times a Day
will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma.

Ten Minutes Every Hour
will relieve Consumption and Pneumonia.

Ten Minutes at Bed Time
will prevent or cure Croup.

Five Minutes at any Time
will stop a Cold.

Five Minutes Every Now and Then
will cure a Cough.

Five Minutes at Any Time or in Any Place
will insure you against Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and all contagious diseases.

Hyomei is the only Germicide which can be inhaled. The only one for which your money is returned if it fails to cure.

Hyomei Inhaler weighs only one-half ounce. Can be used while at work, in the church, at the theatre, or in street-cars. Contains no poisonous compounds or dangerous chemicals.

Nature's own cure for disease of the head, throat and lungs. Taken in the air you breathe, the only way provided by nature for reaching these parts.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail. Complete Outfit, $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c. Hyomei Balm, 25c. Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure, 50c. Hyomei Skin Soap, 25c. Send for five days' treatment free.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO.
Washington St. Ithaca, N. Y.

SHE DISTRIBUTES TIME TABLES.

"Well, you see, we didn't get off after all. Went to the depot, but the train had been gone more than an hour."

"You don't mean to say you didn't take the trouble to consult the railroad schedule?" the friend of the first speaker inquired.

"Oh, yes we did. I got a time table from the office in the hotel and had it all explained to me, but when we got to the depot the agent said the schedule was out of date and the train had gone."

"I might have guessed as much," said the third lady in the party. "I've had just that very thing happen to me so often that I place absolutely no reliance on hotel schedules. They are always out of date and no one seems responsible."

"There! that is the conversation I overheard between three women in a fashionable New York store, something more than a year ago, when I was casting about for some means of earning a living." Miss Flora Stulb replied, when talking about her work. "You will see at once the idea it gave me. As I had a friend connected with one of the largest railroad systems in the country I went to him and explained my scheme. He thought it a good one and gave me letters to men in charge of that branch of the railroad business. Finally it was decided to allow me to make the trial which I proposed. That was going to hotels and various places where the schedules of railroads are given away and making sure only those up to date are on hand.

"On every change of schedule I visit these places, furnish them with new ones and take away the old. It doesn't mean much of a business when put in that way, but if you knew the number of miles traveled and the number of schedules distributed since taking this position, perhaps you would agree that I earn my salary. I began working for the one system, but soon found I could serve all the railroads in the city with little additional labor.

"As my first employers had no objections I offered my services to the other railways entering New York and now I manage the entire business. Of course, each railroad pays me a salary, and altogether I earn quite a tidy little sum—sufficient for me to live in comfort and lay up a small snug amount against a rainy day."

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

HARRISON'S MOST FAMOUS CASE.

Philadelphia Post.

"It is doubtful," said an Indianapolis lawyer the other day, "whether Gen. Harrison recalls a certain case which he tried out in Indiana that was more remarkable in its way than the session of the Venezuela arbitration. Of the four counsel only one had ever been heard of outside of his own state, and the judge had merely a local reputation. Yet within twelve years one of the quartet had been elected Vice President of the United States, another one President, still another one United States senator, and the judge had risen to the circuit bench and had filled two posts in President Cleveland's cabinet.

"It was a political case, and each party chose its most famous representative to represent it. Mr. Harrison aided the United States district attorney, and Senator David Turpie and Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks appeared for the Democrats. The judge was Walter Q. Gresham, who had been appointed district attorney for Indiana less than nine years before."

A Change of Plot.

"Did you say this was a comic opera war?" asked the Filipino soldier who came into camp with a flag of truce.

"That remark has been made."

"Well, our general says he's willing to take you at your word. He wants to know if you can fix the show up so there will be fewer marches and more dialogue."—Washington Star.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 5, FEBRUARY 4, 1900.
The First Disciples of Jesus.
John 1:35-46.

Read John 1:19-51. Memory verses 35-37.

GOLDEN TEXT—They followed Jesus.—John 1:37.

35. Again the next day after, John stood, and two of his disciples;

36. And looking upon Jesus as he walked he saith, Behold the Lamb of God!

37. And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus.

38. Then Jesus turned, and saw them following, and saith unto them, What seek ye? They said unto him, Rabbi (which is to say, being interpreted, Master), where dwellest thou?

39. He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw where he dwelt, and abode with him that day; for it was about the tenth hour.

40. One of the two which heard John speak, and followed him, was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother.

41. He first findeth his own brother Simon, and saith unto him, We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ.

42. And he brought him to Jesus. And when Jesus beheld him, he said, Thou art Simon the son of Jona: thou shalt be called Cephas, which is by interpretation, A stone.

43. The day following Jesus would go forth into Galilee, and findeth Philip, and saith unto him, Follow me.

44. Now Philip was of Bethsaida, the city of Andrew and Peter.

45. Philip findeth Nathanael, and saith unto him, We have found him, of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph.

46. And Nathanael said unto him, Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see.

The Lesson in Every-Day Life.

Looking upon Jesus as he walked (v. 36). Glory, beauty, divinity, were written upon every feature and revealed in every motion. But (mark you) it required a John the Baptist to perceive them. Not even can we see the beauty of a sunset or a flower, or any other loveliness or glory. One day when Daniel Webster was walking down a street in an Irish city, a perfect stranger gazed upon him with a sort of awe, and exclaimed aloud, "There goes a king!" But there were plenty of other people who did not even notice him as he passed. It is said that "no man is a hero to his own valet," but more than one shrewd observer has discovered that this is not so much the fault of the hero as of the valet. If you do not see the majesty and the divinity of Jesus Christ, it is certainly because you lack that subtle power of penetration which discovers the real sublimities of life. Sir Humphrey Davy said that "his greatest discovery was Michael Faraday!" It takes a Davy to discover a Faraday, and a John a Jesus!

And they followed Jesus (v. 37). It would be hard to tell whether it is a great or to be a great leader or a humble, faithful follower. We seem born into the world to be one or the other. In every school-yard you see some little fellows who are always at the head of the procession and others tagging and tagging behind. The last are not always the least. No game of any boyhood left so lasting an impression on my mind as "Following the Leader." When some youngster a little more inventive and bolder than the rest "stumped" us to follow him, it was a crucial test, but we did it. No matter where he went, he found us at his heels. Many a squeeze and bony fall have I had as I scrambled around on the rafters of the old Baptist meeting house shed, or jumped like a squirrel from limb to limb in the trees of the school-yard, or crawled flat on my stomach under barns, or tore frantically through pastures where there were big fierce bulls. But it did me good. It taught me obedience, pluck, and daring, and it is good training for all boys. Sometimes a Hobson is going to need some companions, or a Luther some adherents, or Jesus some disciples who will stand by him through thick and thin. Whatever else you do, never turn back from Jesus Christ. It may cost you many a struggle and tear to follow him, but go straight on. If every other person in the community abandons him, stick to his side. It will be grand in you, and it will be grand for you.

He findeth first his own brother (v. 41). Stick to your brothers and sisters. Share all the good things with them. Be careful of that little fellow whom you have to take to school. Don't send him home when he tries to follow you and the "big fellows" off on a long fishing trip. Give the little shaver a show. Put him up on your shoulders when he is tired. Keep him out of mischief. Stand by him. You do not know how sweet his gratitude will be some time. I have a big brother myself, and there are tears in my eyes now when I think of some of the things he did for me.

He brought him unto Jesus (v. 42). This is the best thing you can do for any man in the world. You will do him a greater favor than by showing him where gold grows on bushes, and diamonds in the grass; and He will never turn you away, no matter whom you bring. The mother of a little friend of mine had forbidden him to bring any more cats and dogs home, for the house was getting to be a sort of menagerie. But when he went down to school the next day, he found a poor forlorn little puppy over whose foot a wagon had gone, shivering and whining in the autumn weather. There could be no doubt that he was lost. It was written all over his face, and on every one of his four paws, and especially the lame one. Billie's heart was almost broken. He picked up the poor little wretch, and said to himself, "Mother won't mind this one!" He knew her. He was certain that when she saw the miserable, whining little wretch, her heart would feel just as his did. And he was right. Do you think his mother would turn a poor little lame dog out into the cold? Never! A mother's heart is just a little heart of God's.—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

DENVER'S GREAT CHIMNEY.

Denver Evening Post.

The tall chimney of the Grant smelter is an object of interest to every visitor of Denver. It is by far the tallest smoke-stack in the United States, and has but two rivals in the world. The following facts will give the reader an adequate idea of the immensity of this chimney: It is 352 feet 4 inches in height. There are 1,943,000 bricks in this immense shaft. Its weight above the foundation is 12,376,500 pounds. Its pressure at the base is 160 pounds to the square inch, and the total wind pressure against it in a gale would be 369,200 pounds. The diameter at the base is 53 feet, and at the top 20 feet.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

STRICT LAWS.

In Johannesburg no negroes are allowed to be out on the streets between the hours of 7 p. m. and 5 a. m. without special permits, under a penalty of a fine of $25, or fourteen days' imprisonment with or without fifteen lashes. White persons must remain indoors between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m., the penalty being a fine of $5, or eight days' imprisonment. In addition to these measures, a very stringent liquor edict has been in force since the beginning of the South African war.

Couldn't Believe It.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "please don't try to deceive me."

"I haven't tried to deceive you. I told you that I had four cocktails last night."

"Charley, dear, I know that a few chicken feathers would not make you act like that."—Washington Star.

10 Weeks The biggest, brightest and best Western Weekly paper in existence. Gives views of scenery, stories of adventure and full calming reports weekly. Tenth year. Solely to introduce the paper it will be sent 10 weeks on trial for 10c silver or stamps. Address Stamp Co., Box 61, DENVER, COLO. THE FARMER'S WEEKLY, Denver, Colo. 10c

Cures Weak Men Free

Insures Love and Happiness.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1142 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and after a few days use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vim."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 625 F St., Wash., D. C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

MICELLANEOUS.

NO CASH REQUIRED. 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL WE TRUST YOU. 10 to 30 Days on the Victor Organ

$14 IT COSTS NOTHING to try our Sewing Machine. We ship direct from factory for examination. Save agents profits. 20 day free trial. 10,000 sold in Toledo. Write for catalogue.

$50.00 Arlington for	$14.00
$45.00 Arlington for	$14.00
$40.00 Kenwood for	$11.50
Other Machines $35, $30 & $15.00	

Free. Write at once for our special offer. Address CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 W. Van Buren St., B 56, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

$3 a Day Sure Send to your address for a sample and full particulars showing how to make money fast. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 23, DETROIT, MICH.

MEDICAL.

Ladies! Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

PILES ELECTROHOLE relieves and cures to stay cured. Trial cure in a few days, never returns, no purge, no salve, no suppository. Sent on trial. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 666, New York, N. Y.

ASTHMA Trial Package of three special medicines sent FREE. Dr. W. A. Wallrich, Box 623 Adams, N. Y. FREE OF COST

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcer and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Book of Cures Sent Free. Address DR. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia cured at last. Doctors amazed at recovery of patients given up as incurable. Special DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write at once for FREE BOOK. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CURES SYPHILIS A trial treatment sent free to all who suffer with Syphilis, mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, ulcerations, falling hair, etc. Address Medic Medicine Co., 1322 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. Formerly of Fort Wayne, Ind. to-day for a free trial package.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH **PENNYROYAL PILLS** Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name this paper. Sold by Druggists everywhere. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BLOOD POISON Have You Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO., 1322 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100 page Book Free.

HOW JOHN BARRETT'S SPEECH WAS SPOILED.

Washington Post.

John Barrett, the ex-minister to Siam, who is charging that Senator Hoar's speech upon the Filipino question gave Aguinaldo encouragement when telegraphed from here, is a graduate from Dartmouth college. Thereby hangs a story which was told yesterday in the Senate marble room.

Barrett was invited to a Dartmouth dinner, and was, of course, called upon for a speech. As everybody knows, he has a rather exaggerated idea of his own importance. So he began, in stilted fashion, to relate the prominent part he took in the Orient during and after the war with Spain.

"When I was in the cabin of that magnificent vessel, the Olympia," began Barrett, "where I had been called to consult with that brave man, George Dewey, in order that we might protect together

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 171,000

JOHN RUSKIN.

Back in the middle of the closing century, John Ruskin took up his parable. His voice was that of one crying in the wilderness of Philistinism against the accepted canons of art. No book ever had so great an influence upon contemporary painting as the first volume of Modern Painters. It was the opening chapter of the gospel of the true, the beautiful and the good which Ruskin preached all his life.

Truth, to him, is the first thing in art; and nothing in art can be good or beautiful if it be not true. Ruskin set forth truth in art as he saw it. It was a new doctrine, and it was vigorously assailed right and left. But in the end he won. In the succeeding volumes of Modern Painters he developed a treatise on the principles of art, and his claims to the primacy in criticism of painting were admitted by the world.

Then followed his Seven Lamps of Architecture and The Stones of Venice, in which he applied the same canons of criticism to architecture, and his views met with prompt acceptance. His career as a critic continued to broaden, and he took up the fight to carry his evangel of truth and beauty into literature. In his later years, he extended the same doctrine to every field of work. Fors Clavigera, a series of letters issued at irregular intervals for several years, addressed to working men, discussed many topics, but their teaching is absolute honesty in workmanship, plus a high endeavor to reach the ideal in labor and in life.

No small part of the success of Ruskin as a critic of art lay in his complete mastery of the English tongue. His literary style is superb. The music of his sentences fascinated the reader, and compelled attention. He realized this, but in sorrow. In his later years, when his fame was secure, he wrote mournfully: "All my life I have been talking to the people, and they have listened, not to what I had to say but to how I said it; they have cared only for the manner, not for the matter. For them the kernel is nothing; it is the shell that attracts. And so I have made people go wrong in a hundred ways, and they have done nothing at all."

This view of his own work is ultra-pessimistic, but he doubtless had more in mind the failure of the public to accept his erratic views on economic topics, to which his later years were devoted, than to his work in the realm of art. His fame as the greatest of art critics is secure; and the nineteenth century will be remembered by artistic generations to come, more because John Ruskin lived and wrote in it, rather than for what its artists accomplished.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Ever since the revival of business set in, immediately after the Presidential election of 1896, there has been a steady increase in every line. Each year has shown a larger production, larger sales, larger commerce, than the preceding. In the nature of things, we must reach a point at which this business expansion will stop, for demand is limited by need, and one can not expect an enormous annual increase in demand and production to continue indefinitely.

In the transportation business, it has been the opinion of many that the limit of needed expansion was reached in 1899. It was not expected that the opening weeks of the present year would show increased earnings as compared with the same weeks one year ago. It was believed the limit of the money-making capacity of the roads, taken collectively, had been reached, and therefore the rate of gain hitherto shown could not be maintained. But this supposition appears to be a fallacy. The January earnings so far reported, instead of falling below those of a year ago, show a further gain.

This fact shows the marvelous capabilities of the country and its people. The earnings of the railways are an unerring index of distribution. Increased earnings mean that the distribution of products for January is in excess of that for the same month one year ago. The new year, therefore, opens most auspiciously.

OUR ASIAN MARKETS.

An Associated Press telegram from San Francisco says all the available shiproom from that port to Asia is monopolized by manufactured merchandise coming overland for export.

The shipment of railway steel and other appliances, for the Eastern Chinese and the trans-Siberian lines, have tripled in amount for the past eleven months as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

During the same period, the exports of manufactured cotton goods increased three millions in value. The exports of machinery, especially of agricultural implements and machines, have also increased largely.

These facts show the value of the Asian market to the American people. And this trade will grow by leaps and bounds, now that America's trade emporium is fixed at Manila.

Governor Pingree says he will, under certain conditions, again become a candidate for governor of Michigan. The probability is that the people will turn reformers and keep him out.

The financial bill will pass the Senate on February 15. Then it will be sent to a committee of conference, and it will probably be a month longer before the measure becomes a law.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

Each house of Congress has before it a bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. They agree as to its construction, ownership and control by the United States governments, and both provide that territorial rights shall be acquired by purchase or lease from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. But they differ upon the important question whether the canal shall be neutral in time of war.

The Senate bill neutralizes it, and Senator Morgan, in reporting the measure, took strong ground in favor of this provision. The House bill, on the contrary, provides for the formal abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain, made in 1850, which provides that neither the United States nor England shall attempt to control such a canal when built, but that it shall be forever neutral to the commerce of the world. The House bill also provides for the fortification of the two termini of the canal by the government.

This question is one which will be thoroughly debated in Congress; and that debate will turn largely on the disputed point whether the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is yet in force. For thirty years and more, some of our leading men have declared that it is not. If that treaty does not stand in the way, it does not seem wise for us to guarantee the neutrality of that canal, as it would allow any nation at war with us to use it in attacking our enormously extended coast-line.

The Suez canal is neutral, but for all that it is a British ditch. At Aden, the eastern extremity of the Red sea, England has a powerful naval station. All traffic through the canal must pass Aden; and in case of war the enemy would find its neutrality a barren ideality. With Gibraltar at the western end of the Mediterranean, England can deny the canal to the vessels of any foe. So it will be with the Nicaragua canal. In case of war, our fleets would blockade both ends, no matter what pledge of neutrality might be given. Why not be honest, and from the beginning declare the canal to be our own?

FOR NEW PACIFIC TRADE.

The tremendous impulse given to our Pacific trade through the acquisition of the Philippines is seen by the vast expenditures making to build new vessels to accommodate it. The Great Northern railway is having constructed four mammoth steamers for the Asian and Philippine trade, which will be ready in eighteen months. Each will have a length of 730 feet, a beam of 74 feet amidships, with the deck line 50 feet above water level. They will have a carrying capacity of 22,000 tons each.

President Hill, of the Great Northern, knows from experience how this trade will increase. His road has carried enormous quantities of Southern cotton, Eastern manufactures and Western breadstuffs for Asia within the past twelvemonth. He recognizes that the opening of Asiatic trade means that the trading population of the world has doubled, and that trans-Pacific trade will, ultimately, exceed that from our eastern coast across the Atlantic.

We are on the verge of a tremendous development of agriculture, of forest products, of mines, of manufacturing, and of fisheries on the Pacific coast.

The new states of Oregon and Washington, with their enormous stores of virgin wealth, are to come rapidly forward among the most progressive, prosperous and populous states of the Union, while Southern planters and Eastern manufacturers will be equally benefited.

DEMOCRATS WHO BLUNDERED

A number of Democratic papers fell into a blunder of ignorance regarding the rebate on alcohol used in the arts. The tariff law of 1894—the "Wilson bill"—provided that alcohol used in the arts should be exempt from taxation, and the secretary of the treasury is required by that law to make regulations under which manufacturers may receive a rebate of the internal revenue tax paid upon such alcohol—that is, the manufacturers must pay the tax, but upon showing that alcohol had been used in the arts they were to have the money refunded. The secretary of the treasury simply declined to establish any regulations, such as the law prescribes, and by his refusal the manufacturers were deprived of the rebate.

The above are the facts. Now come our Democratic brethren with a furious attack on Secretary Gage. They declare that "the right to exemption from taxation under a federal statute was denied by the refusal of the secretary of the treasury to execute the law. Mr. Gage held that the government needed money, and that consequently the statute ought not to be enforced." And then Mr. Gage came in for a furious roasting.

But it was not Mr. Gage at all. It was Secretary Carlisle, of the last Democratic administration. The whole history of the use of free alcohol in the arts originated and terminated during the last Cleveland administration. Section 61 of the Wilson act, which became a law August 28, 1894, provided a rebate of the taxes collected upon alcohol used in the arts, under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. Mr. Carlisle declined to make such regulations and refused to enforce the law because he considered it impracticable, and upon his recommendation the section was repealed by the Fifty-fourth Congress on June 8, 1896, before Mr. Gage ever thought of becoming secretary of the treasury. It is wise to be sure of your facts before you open up with partisan artillery.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Some gentleman whose love for a joke transcends his attachment to the eternal verities, has started the story that the popular novel, David Harum, was really written by Rudyard Kipling, as the result of a bet made between two publishers and that author at a dinner. Kipling bet, the story goes, that he could write an anonymous story, which would prove a success, without any adventitious aid from his prestige as a writer.

Such practical jokes are dangerous, because there are too many people who, as is said of the Scotch, must have a surgical operation performed in order to get a joke into their heads. To-day there are thousands of people who can not discern the irony in some of the signed statements, and take them for facts. For the benefit of such, let it be distinctly stated that the writing of David Harum by Edward Noyes Westcott is not disputed by any one; that Westcott was a real person, who died of tuberculosis just before the book was issued; and that Rudyard Kipling has never claimed its authorship.

BRYAN'S FALSE DILEMMA.

Bryan's fondness for that dialectic weapon known as the dilemma has been frequently pointed out in The Blade's columns. A dilemma, we need not remind our readers, is a formula in formal logic which presents a choice between two alternatives, either of which is undesirable. The latest instance of his use of this syllogistic formula is his declaration that "the Filipinos will have to be either citizens or subjects of the great republic if annexed." He holds that they are not fit to be citizens—using that word as meaning voters—and that to hold subjects is repugnant to a republican form of government.

Mr. Bryan assumes a dilemma where there is none. We have very large classes of persons who are neither citizens—in the sense of voters—nor are they subjects. We cite him to the women of the United States. In 41 of the 45 states of the Union, women have not the right to vote, except in some states for certain objects; yet they are citizens, and not subjects.

Nor do we have to confine ourselves for illustration to the female sex. There are several millions or bright young fellows who are not yet 21 years of age, but who are educated and being educated, alert and intelligent, yet who, because of lack of the requisite age, are denied all active participation in the government, either as voters or office-holders. Yet they are not subjects.

Nor need we take males under age for illustrations to show the fallacy of Mr. Bryan's alleged dilemma. The mate residents of the territories of the United States—of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Alaska, and the whites and taxed Indians in the Indian territory, all are denied the privilege of voting for presidential electors, or for representatives in congress. They are not subjects nor are they citizens in the sense in which Mr. Bryan uses the word.

All these people are under a government to which they do not "consent"—in the sense in which the Nebraska demagogue uses the word in the phrase he prefers—"the consent of the governed." Leaving out of the question the two former classes to which we have referred, let us discuss the status of residents of the territories of the United States.

They are not citizens, in the sense of being voters for national officials. Are they, then, "subjects," as Mr. Bryan assumes, in his dilemma? Certainly not. They have a voice in their local affairs, and that it is proposed to give to the Filipinos. They have no vote in the choice of governors and judges, who are appointed by the national government. They have no representative in the senate of the United States; they have no representation in the house of representatives—only a delegate from each territory, who has the permission to speak, but no vote in that body.

Arizona and New Mexico have been in our possession since 1847—fifty-three years, or more than a generation. Oklahoma and the Indain Territory have been ours since 1803. Alaska has been a possession of the United States since 1867. Can Mr. Bryan point to any instance in which the white inhabitants objected to their status, on the ground or their being "subjects?"

Mr. Bryan is a gentleman who has but one object in life—to keep himself before the people of the United States as a presidential candidate. He was such in 1896, and was defeated by one of the most decisive votes the people ever gave at a presidential election. He wishes to try it once more; and he is endeavoring to raise a false issue over the status of the people of the Philippines.

Why can we not, why shall we not, hold those islands as we are holding Arizona and New Mexico, with their majority populations of Spanish descent, until these people show themselves capable of undertaking the responsibilities and duties of citizens of a state? Can Mr. Bryan, or any other opponent of legitimate growth and expansion, give a common sense reason?

TO GAIN MISSOURI.

Walter Wellman sends a very circumstantial story from Washington to the Chicago Times-Herald, to the effect that the project is on foot to nominate a Missouri Republican for Vice President, and carry that state for the Republican party. The man selected for this honor is former Lieutenant Governor Stanard, a well-known and popular business man of St. Louis.

Mr. Wellman says the Republicans who have evolved this scheme feel certain that Missouri could have been carried for sound money in 1896, had a proper effort been made. Though that important state received very little attention at the hands of the national committee, the Democratic plurality on state officers was only 30,000 in a total vote of about 700,000. And it is believed the situation is more favorable now than it was then. Mr. Wellman says:

From Missouri comes the same story we hear from every southern or border state, that the old-line Democrats are tired of free silver, of Bryan, of anti-expansion, and there is a probability that, with the negro question eliminated, several of these states could be made Republican. The negro question is not an important one in Missouri. Besides, that state has recently had a large influx of northern citizens, and is becoming more and more like the states of Iowa, Kansas and Illinois, its immediate neighbors, in political tendency.

The men who propose this movement looking to the carrying of Missouri for the Republican ticket are thoroughly in earnest and they have carefully looked into all the conditions. No one imagines the vote of Missouri will be necessary to the election of McKinley, but it is thought it would be a wise thing to do to break down the wall of the solid south, considered in a political sense, if it be possible to do so, by wresting the greatest of all southern states from the Democratic column. The nomination of Mr. Stanard for vice president would, it is thought, contribute to this end.

While this plan undoubtedly has been canvassed, it is by no means certain of adoption. It is wise in a political sense, but it would stand a better chance of being put into practice if Missouri had a Republican statesman of national repute. She has many good Republicans, men of ability and power, but somehow none of them have as yet succeeded in impressing their personality in such a way as to bring them into national prominence. True, this is not a necessity in a candidate for Vice President; but it needs such a man if the scheme of redeeming Missouri is to be a success.

Maryland Democrats repudiate Bryan and refuse to acknowledge him as their party's leader. Maryland is the home of Gorman, John R. McLean's side partner in politics. Wait until Ohio Democrats get a chance, and see them follow Maryland's lead.

The suggestion is made that Aguinaldo has gone into cold storage.

BULLER'S FLANK MOVEMENT.

When one considers the stubborn and effective resistance made by the Boers to Buller's attempt at crossing the Tugela near Colenso, it is surprising that his forces were allowed to cross at a point some 15 or 18 miles westward without opposition. Why was this move not opposed?

The suggestion is made that the Boers did not expect such a move. But the past three months have shown that the Boers have a most excellent spy and scout system, and have been informed of every move in time to take means to oppose it at the most effective point. Is it to be supposed they were caught napping in this instance? It hardly seems probable.

It would seem more reasonable to assume that the Boers have laid another trap—as they did at Elandslaagte and elsewhere—for the guileless British to walk in. Somewhere between the crossing of the Tugela and Ladysmith they are in wait, ready to do battle—and they prefer to have Buller on their side of a treacherous river, which in a few hours may become unfordable. Is it not a plausible conjecture that they are laying a plan to crush Buller's force and compel its surrender?—which event would be immediately followed by the capitulation of Ladysmith?

Yet on the other hand Buller is too old a hand to take an unreasonable risk. We are told the country was carefully reconnoitered before the movement was made. Buller is endeavoring to turn the Boer flank, and the movement is in active progress. Which has been caught napping—Briton or Boer?

BRYAN'S POSITION.

William Jennings Bryan is a word-juggler. His use of the misleading term "bimetallism," to cloak his advocacy of silver monometallism is well known to the American people. Now he proposes to juggle with two words, which mean, to all intents and purposes, the same thing. In a statement of his views, written by himself, and given out at Washington Friday, he says he favors expansion, but not imperialism.

I am advocating to-day exactly what I did in the interview given out the day after I resigned from the army, Dec. 13, 1898. I am opposed to imperialism. I am opposed to the permanent retention of the Philippines. I believe that this government should at once declare its purpose to give independence to the Filipinos on the same terms that independence has been promised to the Cubans, and believe further that we should protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the South American and Central American republics.

I am not opposed to expansion. Each proposed annexation must be settled upon its own merits. I have tried to distinguish between the peaceful extension of the limits of a republic and the change of a republic into an empire.

If one reads this carefully, it means simply that we are to abandon the Philippines to the natives and their own devices. Mr. Bryan thinks we should warn all other nations to keep hands off. This means the maintenance of a large naval force in those waters. And it would mean, too, embroilment with one or more European powers.

The Filipinos are not a homogeneous people. They could be no common government for all the islands. There would be revolutions and counter-revolutions. With the propensity to loot which is such a characteristic, some German, or French, or British merchant would be robbed. There would be a demand made by his government for restitution; naval vessels would be sent, and the next thing would be the occupancy of Manila or some other port on the pretext of protecting German, or French, or British interests. And then we should have to abandon our protectorate, or go to war to enforce it.

Bryan is in sore need of an issue. He dare not come out openly in opposition to expansion. So he dubs it "imperialism," and proposes an impracticable protectorate. We doubt if the people of the United States will be fooled by his word-juggling.

GEN. BUCKNER TALKS.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner is a Kentuckian and a Democrat of the old school. He has no sympathy with Bryanism, nor the fads which it has imposed upon the party. Visiting in Chicago, he has been interviewed on the Kentucky situation, and his utterances are refreshingly strong and patriotic.

The Kentucky situation, he says, is merely a case of extreme partisanship. The efforts to overcome the result of the election and to seat Goebel he stigmatizes as a disgrace to both state and nation. On a fair count, Taylor was elected by fully 50,000 votes, General Buckner thinks, but for all that he believes the legislature will seat Goebel.

The old General says that Bryan "played poor politics when he came into the state and supported the bosses instead of the people." He remarks that the Nebraska man is "running around the country looking for an issue with which he can get votes," but the effort is futile, and Buckner gives the following reasons:

Of the so-called issues which the Bryan Democrats are harping on at present, free silver is dead, trusts are falling by their own weight and competition, and "anti-imperialism" is ridiculous. The people are not afraid of trusts. As to Bryan's anti-imperialistic doctrine, if it were carried to its ultimate conclusion, we would give to the Indians, or somebody else, New Mexico, Arizona, Florida, Alaska, the Louisiana purchase, and all other territory similarly acquired. There has never been a time in our history when we were not ruling people without their consent in territory acquired by conquest or purchase.

We would that the rank and file of the Democratic party had the intelligence to see the facts of the situation as clearly as does the old ex-Confederate. That party would no longer be a menace to the country, as it will be so long as it adheres to Bryanism.

THE "UNITED STATES."

The ways and means committee has submitted to the House a novel resolution, originating with Newlands, the Nevada silver crank. It is for a committee to report what the term "United States" means, in the clause of the constitution which declares that "all duties, imports and excises shall be uniform within the United States."

The point is, whether this is to be interpreted as meaning simply the area of the states, or whether it covers territory belonging to the United States. In other words, does it apply to the Philippines, Hawaii, Guam and Puerto Rico or not?

We fail to see how a committee can settle this matter authoritatively. The interpretation of the constitution is the province of the supreme court of the United States. But, to get its decision, a case must be brought before that tribunal, involving the point. Might not a case be made up and brought at as early a day as possible, in order to test the question?

OUR COMING NEW SERIAL

Will Be Ready to Begin as Soon as the Paris Letters End.

As soon as Frederick Mayer's interesting series of letters on the Paris Exposition is concluded, we shall begin the new serial, already promised. It is written by the author of a serial we published ten years ago, entitled "Uncle Sam in 1892." Our older readers will recall that story—which we believe was liked by all—and the prophecies with regard to the drift in American politics which were so wonderfully carried out by the elections of 1892 and 1896. Of course the author did not pretend to be gifted with prophetic powers. He is a close student of events and of popular feeling in the United States, and he felt reasonably sure that the predictions he made were the legitimate outcome of conditions then existing. He hit the mark.

The new story is not yet named, but we have an intimation that he will again indulge in a little forecasting of the political and economic future of the United States. As in the former story, these forecasts will be but one feature of the story proper, which will be thoroughly interesting, entirely American in tone and feeling, and we believe will be so well liked by the Blade's readers that they will esteem the good old paper still more highly than they now do.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The campaign in the Philippines is being pushed on the sound principle of holding every town captured by the maintenance of a sufficient garrison. In the campaign last summer, the Americans found but little difficulty in capturing Filipino strongholds. Our force was too small to hold them.

The smallness of our army was due to the expiration of the term of service of the volunteers. These were sent home as rapidly as possible, but the number of regulars in Luzon was too few to cover the conquered territory. The regular army there has been reinforced, and the new United States volunteers have been added to Otis' army.

Even before the rainy season closed, two months ago, operations were begun, and the rebellion began to crumble. The insurgent army in the north is a thing of the past. The only organized force is in the southern end of the island, and it is disintegrating under the steady progress of the American troops. The day of peace is not far off.

A BOOMERANG COMING.

The Senate resolution calling on the President for information bearing on the events immediately preceding the outbreak of the Filipino rebellion, will prove a boomerang to Hoar, Pettigrew, and the remainder of the antis. Instead of developing what they hope—that Aguinaldo was an ally of the Americans—documentary proof will be furnished that the Tagal chief was playing double.

At the time he was apparently friendly co-op-ration with Admiral Dewey, Aguinaldo was in reality negotiating with Augustin, the Spanish general in command at Manila, for an union of the Tagal forces with the Spaniards as against the Americans. It is said by a Washington correspondent that these negotiations form a chapter distinct from that covered by Aguinaldo's plot to massacre all foreigners in Manila and confiscate their property. It antedates that black plot, and occurred during the period when Admiral Dewey had Manila in a state of siege and before the formal capitulation.

These facts have long been known, but there has not been an opportunity offered to bring the documents officially to the attention of the people of the United States. When Senator Lodge introduced his amendment to Senator Hoar's resolution of inquiry, he was aware of the nature of this documentary evidence, and his amendment was framed with the especial view of bringing out the facts.

The executive department is thus enabled to make public the evidence showing Aguinaldo to have been a trickster from the start.

We are glad the opportunity has been given to turn on the light. The justice and patriotism of the American people may be relied upon by the President and his advisers.

ROBERTS MUST GO.

The committee appointed in the Roberts matter is unanimous in holding that he shall not be allowed to retain his seat in the House of Representatives. But they are not agreed as to the proper procedure. The majority favors exclusion from the outset. A minority of two think he should be seated, and then expelled immediately. Two reports will be made to the House, and it can adopt which it will.

The committee is unanimous as to the facts in the case. It is found that Roberts has three wives—one legal and two polygamous. The first and second wives have each six children. These facts are not denied. Roberts holds that the enabling act, by which Utah came into the Union, only prohibits future marriages, and that it is not unlawful for him to live with three wives, married before the enabling act was passed. The committee holds that the word "marriage" in the act refers to the condition of matrimony, and is not confined to the mere ceremony. Hence it follows that Roberts is a violator of that law. And on this point the committee agrees unanimously that he must go.

GENERAL JOE WHEERER.

General Wheeler is coming home, but the consensus of opinion in Washington is that he will not be allowed to take his seat in congress. The precedents are against such a course. He can not be a representative, and at the same time hold a position in the United States army.

In fact, it is not known that Wheeler expects to take his seat. If he wishes further congressional experience, he will have to go to the people of his district, and ask a re-election at their hands. It may be, though, that he will be cared for in another way. He is in his 64th year, and congress may pass a special act putting him on the retired list of the army, in recognition of his services in the Spanish war and in Luzon.

Something must drop speedily in South Africa. Buller is too near Ladysmith for a decisive battle to be long deferred.

Kentucky is a poor place for shooting galleries; too many human targets.

OUR NAVY.

Concerning our navy, the one thing needed is enough ships not only to maintain peace for ourselves, but to throw our influence with overwhelming force in the peace side of the scales whenever the world's peace is menaced by a conflict between any of the great powers. With our expanding commerce and territory, we need peace more than anything else as a factor in our development; and in order to maintain it we should cultivate a reputation among nations for inflexible justice in our dealings, and unyielding power when called upon to exercise it.

The rumor is revived that the European powers are to combine to end the South African war. Nothing of the sort wil be done. Continental statesmen remember the fable of the mice belling the cat.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Roasting Bryan.

Bryan is by no means the prophet of the Democracy of the whole United States. In the East, his silver folly meets with the most bitter opposition from Democratic sources. His contractionist policy is strenuously opposed by influential Democratic leaders and journals, all over the South and West—especially on the Pacific Coast. Now comes the Richmond, Va., Times, one of the ablest Democratic papers in the country, which sharply criticises him for saying of the currency bill: "It fastens us to the financial systems of the old world, and subjects us to all the disturbances which affect them." The Times very pertinently inquires, "What financial disturbances are they subjected to?" It really seems that if we can get the gold standard firmly imbedded in our system, and be at the same time as free from panic as England and France are, we ought to be able to control ourselves.

An Editorial Shock.

Gen. Leonard Wood has given the Havana editors a genuine surprise. He has subscribed to all the daily papers of that city, and ordered the bills sent to himself personally each month. This is the first time in the history of Havana journalism that a Cuban governor ever dreamed of paying for his newspapers. Gen. Wood's principle of pay for what you read has come as a shock to the editors, as it is so much opposed to Spanish traditions.

Wheeler's Opinion.

Gen. Joe Wheeler is coming back to the United States. The backbone of the Filipino insurrection is broken. We will have guerilla warfare there for a time, but Aguinaldo's government is a thing of the past. Gen. Wheeler recently wrote to a friend in Memphis that, not only is the insurrection substantially over, but that "had it not been for the action of those who are called anti-imperialists in the United States, who had deluded Aguinaldo into the idea that they would secure him independence, it would have been over some time ago." Gen. Wheeler agrees with Lawton in fixing the responsibility of continued revolt upon the American Tagals, the chief of whom is Senator Hoar.

Our Export Ports.

There is a salient point developed by the statistics of our export trade for 1899, and it is, that New York is losing its pre-eminence as our chief export point for breadstuffs, and that Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston and Newport News are gaining in this respect. The main reason for this is the excessive charges at New York. The cheapest port will win, in the long run. New York must either bring down her charges for handling grain to figures that will compete with those asked at the ports named, the difference in distance having its due weight, or she must lose forever her supremacy as our great grain exporting point.

A Question of Wood.

Senator Beveridge asserts that there is enough adaptable wood in the Philippines to make the world's furniture for 100 years to come. That alone makes those islands worth holding. Notwithstanding the immense area of this country, the timber supply is being rapidly exhausted. This applies to all classes of timber. Lumber dealers in the middle west are almost without exception establishing branch houses on the Pacific coast, as forests nearer to them have either been denuded or will be within the next few years. Meantime Congress does nothing, or next to nothing, looking to the preservation of woodlands.

Cotton and Food.

European nations bought less raw cotton from us during 1899 than during the previous year. The falling off was 1,000,000. In spite of this lack of demand abroad, the price at home has steadily advanced since the season opened. This indicates that domestic consumption is far and away larger than it ever was before. The exportations of breadstuffs also fell off $50,000,000 in round numbers. This $50,000,000 worth of edibles has undoubtedly been absorbed by the people at home, who have had more money and have therefore lived better than formerly.

Should Get Together.

The Democratic party is without an issue which meets undivided support of all wings of the party. The Eastern Democrats want to get away from free silver, the Chicago platform and Bryan. The party is split wide open on the expansion question. Even Bryan is wabbling in his utterances on the Philippine question. The incident recalls Nasby's troubles, years ago, over similar divisions in the Democracy, which he attempted to remedy through the adoption of the following resolution by a meeting at "Confedrit X Rodes:"

"Resolved, That every dictate uv patertism requires that, in the tuff fight we hev before us, the good old Democrisy shood present a unbroken front; and therefore, ez differenses may arize amongst us, the ginerul committy shel, frum time to time, inform the county committys wat the people is expected 2 believe, that we may talk alike in all parts uv the country."

Pennsylvania Stock.

The Wall Street Journal gives a striking instance of the revolution which has taken place in the ownership of American railway stocks. A few years ago, something like 60 per cent of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railway company was held in England. The change in the position of the English market, and its decreasing influence here is nowhere more clearly shown than in the movement of this stock. It is doubtful if foreign holdings now aggregate 30 per cent of the capital of the company. The transfer to holders on this side of the Atlantic have been particularly large in the last six months, and points to the fact that the depreciation in other securities has forced the English holder to realize his American stocks. This process of selling American stocks at home by foreign holders began with the Baring failure, and the process has gone so far that the United States is now a creditor nation instead of a debtor one.

JOHN RUSKIN HAS PASSED AWAY.

John Ruskin died at Brantwood, his country home, on January 20, aged 81. His passing away, however, is not felt as would be the taking off of a man still in the full tide of his activity. For years he has been as one dead to the world. His place in literature, and still more in the history of the English people, has come to be judged as the finished work of a man passed away; and often even to those who most admire his writings, it has taken an effort of the imagination to realize that the broken body that accompanied that wonderful mind was still tenanted by the breath of life.

The only son of a wealthy London wine merchant of Scotch birth, Ruskin was born Feburary 8, 1819. He was reared by very strict and careful methods and although his outward surroundings were the barren ones of London, he early developed artistic instincts, skill in writing and great qualities of critical appreciation.

In 1843 appeared the first volume of his "Modern Painters," which was really a defense of Turner. He was denounced by the critics in the sharpest language, but soon the world began to study Turner, and when three years later another volume of his work was published the great sun of Ruskin's genius began to be recognized. Startling as his criticisms of admired painters were, and strange to the time as was the basis of his high estimate of Turner's landscapes, before the "Modern Painters" was completed Ruskin was in fact a leader of his fellow men in matters artistic. He taught artists to "go to nature in all singleness of heart and walk with her laboriously, having no thought but how to penetrate her meaning." Following his suggestion the preraphaelite school of painters began, with such members as Rossetti, Millais and Holman Hunt. For England this movement meant a raising of its art from the slough of ugliness in which it had wallowed and the setting aflow of streams of artistic production yet far from exhausted.

From painting the genius transferred his thought to architecture and started to show his countrymen how their homes and public buildings might take on greater beauty. His "Seven Lamps of Architecture" appeared in 1849, and two years later he published the "Stones of Venice." From now on he published at short intervals essays and volumes of many kinds. Always interesting himself with art and literature, he turned more and more, however, to essays on social questions, to vivid arraignment of the life-crushing processes of society, of the narrowness of its ideals and the futility of its struggles. In the years following 1860 appeared the essays entitled "Unto This Last," "Munera Pulveris," "Crown of Wild Olives," and the essays which, grouped together as "Sesame and Lillies," have entranced so many tens of thousands of homes in many lands. A list of Ruskin's writings or a statement of the outward events of his life and the honors he received can not be made in limited space. Three times he was elected Slade professor of fine arts at Oxford, finally resigning it in 1884. All over England he lectured, usually gratuitously, and for audiences choosing by preference the laboring classes, to whom most of all he liked to appeal.

As a writer Ruskin had perhaps the finest command of prose that any English writer ever enjoyed. He started with an ornate style, and his pages were always rich and full of color, but he gradually stripped off all mere ornaments, saying in mature age that he was heartily ashamed of his earlier style. He used the simplest Saxon words and was always clear and precise and beautiful. His poetry was of no mean order, but he did little to develop it, preferring not to let his genius work itself into such forms. When in 1893 Gladstone offered him the poet laureateship of England as successor to Tennyson, the world was amazed, but on second thought did not disapprove, recognizing the deep poetic forces of the man. Ruskin, however, as fitted his character and teachings, declined the honor.

The strange and sad story of Ruskin's marriage throws a white light upon his breadth of character and his unselfishness to all who can appreciate the motives which governed his conduct. As a young man he loved art so much that the love of woman seemed impossible to him. Yet he married a beautiful young Scotch girl whom he met one evening at a dance. She was poor and of a fine character, and he gave her a magnificent home, in which the couple lived a happy life, though the happiness was not that of married lovers. After a time Ruskin brought Millais to his home to paint the portrait of his wife. The painter fell in love with the beautiful woman, and the attachment was returned. Ruskin saw the growing romance. He was a man far above petty motives. Seeing that his wife and his friend depended on each other for their mutual happiness, he first secured for his wife a divorce, and then he quietly walked with her to the church in which she was married to the painter. That was only six years after the wife's first marriage. Though the divorce occurred long ago, many persons have thought to see in it the reason for Ruskin's melancholic and developing insanity in later years, and they point to the strange coincidence—they can claim for it nothing more—that shortly after Millais' death Ruskin for a time partially regained his shattered reason.

POPE NAMES GOTTI AS HIS SUCCESSOR?

It is asserted that the Pope, after the recent ceremony of opening the Holy Door of St. Peter's cathedral, clearly designated Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti, Prefect of the Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics, as his choice for his successor.

Cardinal Gotti, the famous Genoese monk, is a man of great piety and modesty. Now about sixty-four years of age, he has always lived the life of an ascetic, and, despite the dignity of a Prince of the Church, he always sleeps in a cell and on a hard mattress.

The Pope is elected by the College of Cardinals.

Mgr. Gotti, then Internuncio to Brazil, was elevated to the College of Cardinals in 1895. He is a Genoese by birth, and was a Carmelite barefooted monk, the General of his order. The father was a dock laborer at Genoa. His elevation to the sacred college came as a reward for the skill which he displayed in arranging various difficulties with regard to the interests of the Church in Brazil after the overthrow of Dom Pedro.

He was educated at the Jesuits' college in Genoa, joined the Carmelite order and quickly became its head.

Stories are current that years ago Gotti was hailed by an aged Carmelite as a future Pope. His election to the head of the Catholic Church would constitute a fulfillment of the old prophecy of the Irish saint Malachi, according to which "Ignis Arden's"—that is to say, a flaming torch or blazing fire—is the symbol of the next Pope.

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

WANTED.

The complete address of C. J. Hudgin, Geneva, who remitted us 25c, but failed to give state.

David Thomas—who remitted $1.00.

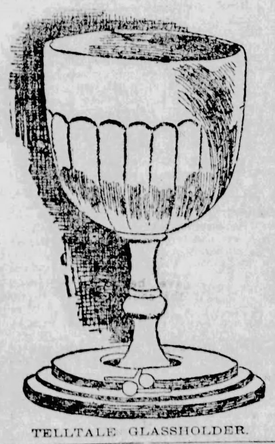
S. A. Saws, Parkersburg, who remitted $1.00.

Scott Winfield Tipton, who remitted $1.25.

Address THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

GLASS REGISTERS EVERY DRINK.

A unique scheme for circumventing the dishonest clerk or patron is a registering base by which every time the glass is taken out of it record is made of the fact. This holder is the invention of Johannes Kreutzmann, of Konigsberg, Germany. Provision is made so that the glass can



TELLTALE GLASSHOLDER.

only be filled from the faucet when the glass is placed in the holder shown. This consists of two covers, one of which is stationary and the other movable. When the glass is placed in the holder a bell-crank lever operating on a toothed ring, on which consecutive numbers are arranged, causes it to register on a dial. Such a device would find many uses in the barroom, drug store and restaurant, where it is very difficult, if not impossible, to keep tab on the waiter or dispenser of drinks.—Chicago News.

THREE LITTLE LADDIES.

O sailors, sailing north,
Where the wild surges roar,
And fierce winds, and strong winds,
Blow down from Labrador—
Have you seen my three brave laddies,
My merry, red-cheeked laddies,
Three bold adventurous laddies,
On some tempestuous shore?

O sailors, sailing south,
Where the seas are calm and blue,
And light clouds, and soft clouds
Are floating over you—
Say, have you seen my laddies,
My three bright, winsome laddies,
My brown haired, smiling laddies,
With hearts so leal and true?

O sailors, sailing east,
Ask the sea gulls sweeping by,
O sailors, sailing west,
Ask the eagles soaring high,
If they have seen my laddies,
My careless, heedless laddies,
Three debonair young laddies,
Beneath the wide, wide sky?

O sailors, if you find them,
Pray send them back to me,
For them the winds go sighing
Through every maple tree,
For those three wandering laddies,
The laughter loving laddies,
Whom they no longer see.

There are three men who loved me,
Three men with bearded lips;
But ye, gallant sailors,
Who sail the sea in ships,
In eidland, or in cloudland,
Or on the dreamland shore,
Can you find the little laddies
Whom I can find no more?
Three merry, winsome laddies,
Three rollicking, frolicking laddies,
On any far-off shore?

—British Weekly.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABIES.

"I know why wasps never sit down, mamma," said little Georgie. "Why is it, dear?" asked his mother. "Because," was the reply, "they have pins in their coat-tails and are afraid to."

Papa—"What an interrogation point you are, Harry! I'm sure I didn't ask half so many questions when I was a boy."

Harry—"Well, perhaps if you had you would be able to answer more of mine."

Mother—"Stop pounding your little brother, Margie. What do you mean by treating him in that manner?"

Margie—"Well, mamma, I told him we had better play we were engaged, but he would play we were married."

"Bessie," said a mother to her little daughter, "you ought to be ashamed to speak to your father so impertinently. I'm sure you never heard me talk to him in that manner." "No, of course not," replied the rebellious little miss, "but you choosed him and I didn't."

"What is a furrier, Tommy?" asked the teacher of a pupil in the juvenile class. "A man who deals in furs," answered Tommy. "That's right," said the teacher. "Now, Johnny, you may tell me what a currier is." "A man who deals in curs," was the unexpected but logical reply.

Anglomania.

Clubman—Cholly looks real melancholy.

Georgie—Yaas; he's thinking—awh—seriously of going to England and offering his services against the Boers.

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF CHRISTIANITY.

New York World.

Unless there is a tremendous amount of back-sliding in the few remaining months of the nineteenth century, its close will see the Christian religion professed by at least three times as many people as its beginning. The figures in the World Almanac are based upon estimates made in 1892—based upon the world's census of the two previous years. Another decade will bring the figure up to 500,000,000, thus divided:

Catholic churches	240,000,000
Protestant churches	150,000,000
All others	10,000,000

In "all others" are included the Coptic church of Egypt and Abyssinia, one of the most ancient forms of the religion, but hardly recognizable in its present form as Christian; the Armenian, which bids fair to merge into the orthodox Greek faith; the Nestorians, Jacobites and other small sects.

Here are some marvels of the century's growth:

The Roman Catholic church in all Africa had less than 20,000 converts in 1801. Now there are 2,000,000.

In Eastern Asia there are six million Catholics.

In the United States from about 100,000 to 8,000,000—a growth of eighty to one!

There were 20,000 Presbyterians in the United States in 1801; now there are 1,800,000.

In 1801 Methodists were everywhere comparatively few. Now there are twenty millions.

The Baptists were more numerous at the century's beginning, and now number 13,000,000.

In 1801 the Christian churches had made but feeble inroads upon heathenism. Now converts are reckoned by the Protestant churches to the number of millions.

Money makes the mare go in church work as in other departments of human activity. It has been estimated that the world spends upon maintaining the Christian religion and upon missionary work the inconceivably vast sum of $2,450,000,000 per year.

Such figures are too colossal to realize.

The Church of England gives to foreign missions $4,500,000 a year. The American Protestant Episcopal church gives nearly two millions, the Methodist and Presbyterian one million each.

Trinity church, New York, now the richest single church in the world, was started as a mission by the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The American Board of Missions (Congregational) has spent since its formation $31,000,000. The immediate result may seem small, but looked at by centuries it is stupendous.

The Christian religion is practically coextensive with civilization. There is only one country in the world—Japan—which possesses a high form of modern civilization, but in which Christianity is not the general faith, and in Japan it is much easier to gain converts than in backward, unprogressive China.

It is a common error to talk about the present as a time of growing disbelief. Agnosticism in Great Britain, France and the United States was much more fashionable in 1801 than it is now.

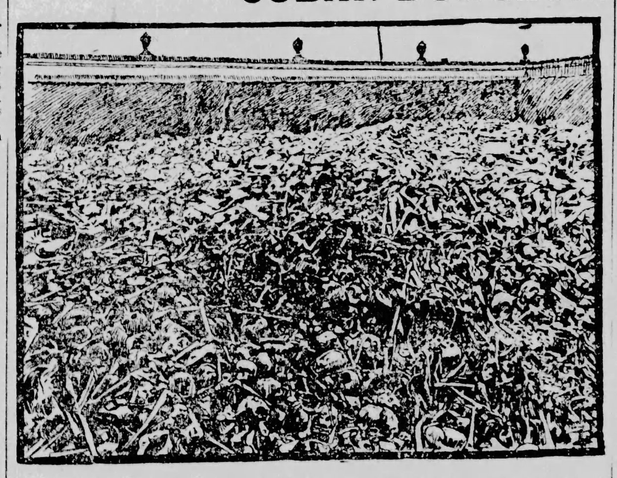
Even in our own country, which suffered less from the wave of negation than England and France, you could have seen at the beginning of the century Virginia farmers using as watering troughs for their horses the baptismal fonts of Episcopal churches ruined by disestablishment after the revolution.

The distribution of the forms of Christian faith are, roughly speaking, geographical. Catholicism is of the south of Europe, Protestantism of the north and northwest, the orthodox Greek church of the east and northeast. The Greek church is the state religion of the Russian empire, and has in consequence spread over the northern half of Asia and even into Alaska.

In the New World the southern countries are generally Catholic; the northern ones show at least a preponderance of Protestants. Within the past few years the Greek church has made a fine start in the United States.

South Africa, because of the immigration of Englishmen and Dutch Boers, is divided between the Episcopalian and Dutch Reformed churches, both of which have made many converts among the negroes.

AMERICANS IN CUBAN DUNGEON.



SKELETONS IN THE PAUPER BURYING GROUND IN HAVANA.

William Cox	August 3, 1899
James Doyle	September 17, 1899
Michael Murphy	December 17, 1899
Fred Krause	December 17, 1899
Louis Greenvall	August 6, 1899
Louis Willinghausen	May 2, 1899
Willis Meyers	November 13, 1899
Wade Garvin	September 14, 1899
A. R. Waddell	November 3, 1899
John Graham	July 24, 1899
Henry Leggett	July 24, 1899
Martin Nelson	July 10, 1899
Arthur O'Brien	December 29, 1899
Carl Klingenburg	May 28, 1899

Above is a list of the Americans now confined in the Carselle prison, in Havana.

The most serious offense alleged against any one is the charge of being a spy. William Cox is this person. Since August 3 he has been in this foul prison with the others against whom minor offenses, such as being suspicious characters, being found fighting or drunk, is alleged.

All have appealed to Gens. Brooke, Ludlow and Wood, the American and British consuls, President McKinley, Secretary Long and the department of justice. Yet there they are, denied the right of trial or even a hearing, sleeping on the slimy stone floor of this filthy Cuban jail, fed on bad rice, garlic and beans, overrun with vermin and without any sort of covering.

Fred A. Raymond, an American, has just returned from Havana. With his wife, he visited the prison, and the men begged him, for God's sake, to carry the news of their plight to New York and have it published. Not a man in the list is accused of any serious offense. One of the prisoners has been in the loathsome hole since last May. He is charged with having been drunk.

"My wife and myself had a hard time to get in the prison," said Mr. Raymond, who brought with him to the New York Evening World letters from well-known Americans, vouching for his character and veracity.

"The men are emaciated and sick. Even doctors are denied them without bribes, and I firmly believe some of them will die unless action is taken at once. It seems incredible that fourteen Americans can lie, literally eaten alive by vermin in a Cuban jail, with Americans in charge, and this country refuse to aid them.

"It was at the request of many of our countrymen now in Havana that I am asking the press to publish the scandalous, outrageous news to the people of a free country.

"The Cubans are the most cruel and most ungrateful people on earth. I have with me a photograph of their burying-ground in Havana. If you can't pay $2 a month for grave rent for a relative, the body is covered with quicklime and the bones thrown in the pit. It is nearly two acres square, surrounded by a high stone wall, and the decaying bones can be smelled a mile away.

"Do try, for the love of heaven, to awaken sympathy for these prisoners. Whoever is to blame will have an awful responsibility on his shoulders. They are our brothers. It is a shameful thing."

Others returning from Havana on the same steamship with Mr. Raymond corroborated his story, which seemed at first to be almost incredible.

"Several of the better dressed men were told that they could buy their release," concluded the narrator, "and they are trying to raise the money. Whether they will succeed or not, I don't know. It is a hideous state of affairs, anyhow."

SCHOOL BOOKS WIN HER FAME.

Miss Lizzie E. Wooster, of Topeka, Kan., is becoming famous as an author of books and charts for young school children. She has on the market a primer a reading chart, number boxes, reading boxes and a volume of recitations. She has two arithmetics in the hands of the printers. The government has just listed these works for use in the Indian schools.

Miss Wooster is known as one of the leading educators of the west. She has

MISS LIZZIE E. WOOSTER.

taught in the schools of Kansas and Oklahoma and has done institute work all over the west. One summer she addressed thirty-six institutes in two months.

Miss Wooster was born in Wooster, O., a town named for her ancestors. The family name at one time was Worcester, and Miss Wooster's people founded the town of Worcester, Mass. The family quarreled, and one branch moved to Ohio changing the name to Wooster and founding a town. Miss Wooster says that she belongs to the quarelsome branch of the family.

THE SONG OF DESTINY.

We are the children of events.
From Tampa Bay and Golden Flue;
Swift immigrants that pay no rents,
Rough riders over ditch and fence,
We settle where we pitch our tents,
And stick the carmine, white and blue.
We are the darlings of events
From Tampa Bay and Golden Flue.
Slouch-hatted, buckled up in duck,
We nick the sunset for our own;
We tug and balance nip-and-tuck
The European powder truck,
But flout the brownish kind of muck,
And disrespect the torrid zone.
We are the paladins of Pluck
From Honolulu and Ladrone.
We sniff the savor of the seas.
Light-handed, hearted, prodigal,
World hungry for antipodes;
We scale the Morro crags with ease,
From Philippine to Caribbees,
And sweter in the chapparal.
We sniff the savor of the seas,
Light-hearted, handed, prodigal.
The dubious doctors may debate
Why trade winds travel as they do;
We grip the saddle flaps of Fate
To rise above the hurdle gate,
And have a chance to contemplate
From elevated points of view
The doddering doctors may debate
Why trade winds travel as they do.
—Charles Ferguson in the Critic.

That Lexicon Needs Revision.

"And remember, boys, as you pass out of the ranks of this school into the world that each has his oyster to open," and in addressing yourself to the task, bear in mind that in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as 'fail'."

Amid the applause which followed a boy on the front bench raised his hand.

"Well—er—my lad, what is it?" said the chairman, with a gracious smile.

"Please sir," said the urchin, gravely, "if such a well known word has been omitted from the dictionary to which you refer, would it not be well, as we do think, to write to the publishers and call their attention to the omission?"—Scraps.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

THE FALL OF AGESILAUS M'SWATT.

His ex-manager told me the story.

A friend of the ex-manager on being asked if the latter was a man of truth and veracity used to remark:

"I can answer for his truth, but as for veracity, why some says he will and some says he won't."

"You remember Agesilaus McSwatt?" the ex-manager began. "Well, that man was the flower of all the heavy-weights.

"HE GREW OLD AND HE LEFT THE RING."

Not a fighter among them could stand against him for three rounds. As a sling general he could out-manoeuvre Napoleon, while his hitting powers would make a pile-driver look like a quarter of a dollar and its attendant nickel.

"But he grew old—pretty near sixty he was—and he left the ring. Just then along came this Russian, Metchnisneeze, with his theory of interjecting young blood into old men and restoring lost youth while you wait. Now that theory was all right. Metchnisneeze's Invigorator is a bird, if ever there was one.

"Well, McSwatt read about it and he came to me with a big proposition. I ar-

"O'TOOLE WENT TO SLEEP IN THE FIRST ROUND.

ranged a match for him with O'Toole, one of the third-rate heavy-weights. O'Toole thought he had a cinch against the old Has-Been. Then we sent to Metchnisneeze for some of his invigorating preparation and I injected about a cupful of it into McSwatt's arm.

"It took a full twenty-years off his life.

"He re-entered the ring a man of forty and in about eighteen seconds O'Toole thought an Empire State express train was indulging in a sportive game of tag and that he was it.

"O'Toole went to sleep in the first round, and McSwatt and I collected about $12,000 between us, in bets, gate receipts, etc.

"Then we challenged Socket Turm, the big second-rater, and Socket thought it would be like finding the money in the street.

"But we squirted another cupful of old Metchnisneeze's Invigorator into Mc-

"M'SWATT WAS THE IDOL OF THE NATION."

Swatt's arm at the ringside, and brought him down to the age of thirty.

"A local poet laureate described that fight in the following lurid yet graphic lines:

McSwatt sailed into Socket and he pulverized his jore,
And then he slugged him to the ropes and he slammed him on the floor.
He banged his solar plexus till it struck against his spine,
And Socket thought he'd run against some Maine-destroying mine.
Ah! 'twas a glorious finish! And McSwatt's the people's pet,
But McSocket doesn't know it, for he's sleeping soundly yet.

"That gave us the right to tackle some first-class man, and we did.

"We challenged big McAbluff. There was just one heavy-weight in the ring

"IN A FOUNDLING ASYLUM OVER IN JERSEY."

who could lick McAbluff, and that was the world's champion himself. The champion would come later.

"We gave McSwatt a tablespoonful of 'Invigorator' and made him twenty-five years old.

"Then we turned him loose on McAbluff, and in two rounds McAbluff lay dreaming glad, glad dreams of home and mother.

"McSwatt was the idol of the nation. And when, the next month, Fitzbarkett, the world's champion heavy-weight, accepted our challenge the popular excitement lay around in chunks on the sidewalk.

"Why Dewey wasn't one, two, three with McSwatt for popularity.

"It was then I had my first quarrel with McSwatt. He wanted another dose of the invigorant. But I said 'No' very

Keeps My Hair Soft

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft and smooth. It quickly cured me of some kind of humor of the scalp. My mother used your Hair Vigor for some twenty years and liked it very much."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me., Jan. 4, '99.

Used Twenty Years

We do not know of any other hair preparation that has been used in one family for twenty years, do you?

But Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling out, for keeping your scalp clean and healthy, and for making the hair grow rich and long.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address,

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

hard. He was quite young again. An overdose might make him too young.

"He seemed to yield to my views.

"The day of the fight arrived.

"Would that I had locked up the Invigorant bottle beforehand!

"The men entered the ring amid tumultuous applause. Just as I was putting on McSwatt's gloves he called out:

"'Oh, pitty, pitty! Is those pitty mittens for me?'

"I thought he was fooling, or else had a jag.

"Just then he caught sight of Fitzsharkbett's green and red fighting tights, and stretched out his arms and began to crow and clap his hands.

"'Baby wants 'em!' he chuckled. 'If oo don't div' 'em to me right away quick baby'll cwy.'

"Then we carried him back to his dressing room, squalling and slapping at us and saying he'd tell mamma.

"You see, gentleman, that man had got hold of the 'Invigorator' when I wasn't looking, and had injected a whole pailful of the stuff into his arm. It had brought him down to the tender age of three."

"Where is he now?"

"In a foundling asylum over in Jersey," answered the ex-manager. "They say he's learning to talk quite plainly. He's nearly seven now. Yes, sir, old Metchnisneeze's theory is all right."—Albert Payson Terhune in New York Journal.

DAWN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

"The first people to live in the twentieth century will be the Friendly Islanders, for the date line, as it may be called, lies in the Pacific ocean just to the east of their group," writes John Ritchie, Jr., in the Ladies' Home Journal, of "When the Next Century Will Really Begin." "At that time, although it will be already Tuesday to them, all the rest of the world will be enjoying some phase of Monday, the last day of the nineteenth century (December 31, 1900.) At Melbourne the people will be going to bed, for it will be nearly 10 o'clock; at Manila it will be two hours earlier in the evening; at Calcutta the English residents will be sitting at their Monday afternoon dinner, for it will be about 4 o'clock, and in London, Big Ben, in the tower of the Houses of Commons, will be striking the hour of noon. In Boston New York and Washington half the people will be eating breakfast on Monday morning, while Chicago will be barely conscious of the dawn. At the same moment San Francisco will be in the deepest sleep of what is popularly called Sunday night though really the early, dark hours of Monday morning, and half the Pacific will be wrapped in the darkness of the same morning hours, which become earlier to the West, until at Midway, or Brooks Island, it will be but a few minutes past midnight of Sunday night."

THE SONG OF THE "KRAG."

It ain't no reaper's dronin' song
That sings the death of grain,
And speaks of peace and joy's increase—
It gentlike refrain;
It sings of grief, it sings of pain,
And sings the death of men
Whose agate eyes turned to the skies,
See things beyond our ken.

It's a song of the rattle
That's heard in a battle
Of men as they lie in the sun,
Of men as they die in the sun.
Of men who die for the sake of the flag,
A wild, weird song of the clatterin' Krag.

It ain't no whispered song of love
That sings the hearts delight,
And tells of life with pleasures rife,
And sees no sorrow's night.
It sings of strife and red-blood fight—
White fingers bent and dead,
Whose stiffened clasp holds in its clasp
Green turf that's tinged with red.

It's a song of the rattle
That's heard in a battle
Of men as they fight in the sun,
Of men who make silver stars for the flag,
A wild, weird song of the clatterin' Krag.

When darkness [illegible] the glare of day,
And frowns o'er the domain,
There in the night, there in the fight,
The Krag sings its refrain;
It sings in sun, it sings in rain,
It sings "God save the flag"
And nations hear with wonderin' ear
The Yankee's singin' Krag.

It's a song of the rattle
That's heard in a battle
Of men as they appear in the sun,
Of men as they dare in the sun,
Of men who charge with a cheer for the flag,
A wild, weird song of the crackin' old Krag.

WESLEY W. K. HAMILTON,
Company L, Third United States Infantry, Balinag, P. I.
—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Retort Courteous.

"No man with any sense at all would approve of your actions," said the angry husband.

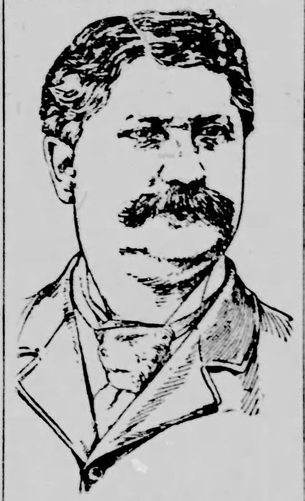
"But, my dear," calmly inquired his better half, "how do you know what a man with any sense would do?"—Chicago News.

News of the Week.

M'LEAN'S HENCHMAN.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—W. W. Hinrichsen, ex-secretary of state, ex-congressman from the Sixteenth district, and editor of the Illinois Democratic Bulletin, has been appointed general traveling agent of the National Democratic ways and means committee and will assume the duties of his office at once. Early this week he starts on a tour of the southern states and will meet the Democratic state committee of Louisiana Thursday.

It is understood that Mr. Hinrichsen will be given the assignment of feeling the pulse of the people in doubtful states and that he will report from time to



WILLIAM H. HINRICHSEN.

time as to the availability of candidates and the intensity of the various national party issues which are accepted in advance as planks in the next national party platform.

The information is that Mr. Hinrichsen's appointment comes from John R. McLean, chairman of the ways and means committee, and it is fair to presume that if Mr. Mclean has any aspirations for the nomination of vice president of the national ticket he will find a fidus Achates in the ex-congressman from Illinois, who professes warm friendship for the Ohioan and who was entertained pleasantly by him when Mr. Hinrichsen, in company with Millard F. Dunlap, Charles S. Rannells and Captain John B. Inmar, called at the McLean residence in Washington in quest of an introduction to Admiral Dewey.

VILE CUBAN PRISONS.

Havana, Jan. 22.—Major Runcie, who has been at work for some time investigating the circumstances surrounding the detention in prison of persons charged with various offenses, to many of whom no trial has been granted, is engaged in preparing a report of a visit he recently paid to the women's prison. This institution he describes as "a den of filth and iniquity." He did not find a cot, a blanket or a female attendant in the prison, where several hundred women are confined. The sanitary conditions are almost indescribable. He says he cannot understand how such a place could have been tolerated in a so-called civilized community. His examination reveals a state of affairs worst than anything yet written regarding Spanish mismanagement.

What Major Runcie has already made known seems to astonish the Cuban officials. They assert that Senor Lanuza is principally to blame, as, in his position as secretary of justice in Gen. Brooke's cabinet he ought to have discovered the existence of these enormities."

General Wood describes the leper hospital which he recently visited as a "filthy hog pen."

The commission has been investigating the records of prisoners confined in the Carcel, and has nearly completed its labors. Next week it will begin the investigation of cases in the presidio. The prisoners are awaiting the result with great earnerness, as all expect some improvement in the conditions of confinement.

The governor general's decree of pardon has thus far been applied to 318.

STEAMED THROUGH CANAL.

Summit, Ill., Jan. 20.—To demonstrate the practicability of the drainage canal as a link in the deep waterway between the lakes and the gulf the sanitary trustees to-day, on board their yacht, made the first trip between Chicago and Lockport over the new water course in a steam propelled craft. The 25 feet depth of the canal offered ample room for the yacht. In addition to the drainage and other sanitary officials there were other men prominent in official and business life. The feasibility of changing the canal into a deep waterway course was demonstrated, and the matter will be pushed.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—By a unanimous vote the committee on federal relation of the Chicago Sanitary district decided to petition congress to assume control of the new $33,000,000 drainage canal and convert it into a deep waterway connection between the Great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico.

MORE COFFEE FACTS.

Study the Question Yourself.

"When the doctor said 'no more coffee,' I was dismayed, for as an ardent lover of coffee and a crank in the matter of its preparation, I had grown to believe that life was not worth living without it, but the dull stupidity and the almost daily headache so interfered with my profession (literature) that I was compelled to seek the doctor's advice.

"I saw an improvement from the start, but missed my morning beverage and felt a great lack. It was at the home of a friend and Postum apostle, Mrs. ——, of Lonsdale, that I tasted my first Postum. Her family had sworn by it a year or more, and declared themselves, from the least to the greatest, benefited by its use.

"I was surprised to find it really palatable, and determined that I could improve on it myself. I purchased a box, and as we all do, on the first trial, made a lamentable failure of it, through insufficient boiling, and the Postum was poked away on an upper shelf, until the oft-reiterated newspaper statements made me determine to try it again, with icing boiling.

"I took twenty-five minutes to prepare it, about ten minutes to bring it up to a boil, and then allowed it to boil steadily for fifteen minutes, and from the first sip I was enthusiastic over the new beverage, and even wanted a second cup. It has never palled upon me, morning or night. Nothing could induce me to go back to the berry coffee.

"The change Postum has wrought in me seems little short of miraculous. For the first time in many years, I am really well, my color has freshened, headache has not visited me for many weeks, and my ability for work has returned with all its old zest. I shall never cease to be grateful for what I feel is a remarkable cure due to nothing more than Postum Food Coffee, in place of the oriental berry.

"Sincerely yours," Mrs. R. B. Tallman, Centredale, R. I.

SENT FIRST MESSAGE.

New York, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Annie Ellsworth Smith, widow of Roswell Smith, founder of the Century company, died at her home here yesterday aged 73 years. It was Mrs. Smith who, on May 24, 1844, when she was a girl of 17, sent the famous first telegraphic message, "What hath God wrought?" from the United States supreme court room, Washington, to Baltimore. Her father, Henry L. Ellsworth, a son of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, was the first commissioner of patents and has been called the "Father of the patent office. He had been a college friend of Prof. S. F. B. Morse. Together they had endeavored to induce Congress to pass a bill granting $30,000 for the construction of a trial line between Washington and Baltimore. Morse had been seeking the help of Congress since 1838, but it was not until the last five minutes of the session of 1843-4 that the bill was passed. It was Miss Ellsworth who carried the news of the passage of the bill to Prof. Morse the next morning and he assured her that she should send the first message. At her mother's suggestion Miss Ellsworth wrote down the words of the Psalmist, "What hath God wrought?" and they were sent in triplicate in the dot and line alphabet from Washington to Baltimore. The original message was given to Miss Ellsworth and has always been in her keeping. The duplicate which was returned from Baltimore to Washington is in the Connecticut Historical rooms at Hartford.

STATUE OF WEBSTER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—To-day's unveiling of the statue of Daniel Webster, presented to the government by Stilson Hutchins, was the occasion of interesting ceremonies in which many prominent public men participated. The unveiling of the statue, which stands in Scott circle, was preceded by formal exercises held in the Lafayette Square opera house. The ceremonies were presided over by Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, delivered the address, and the statue was accepted in behalf of the government by President McKinley, who delivered a brief address appropriate to the occasion.

IS A CLOAK MODEL

New York, Jan. 22.—The Telegram publishes the following:

Mrs. Anna E. George, who was a few

MRS. ANNA E. GEORGE.

months ago acquitted of the murder of George D. Saxton, in Canton, is now a model in a cloak store in this city.

TO GOVERN THE ISLANDS.

New York, Jan. 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "The motive has been, taking account of the experience as well as the political aspirations of the Filipinos, to devise a form of government adapted to them, so as to secure on the one hand good government and on the other to satisfy their aspirations for self-government."

This statement relative to the Philippine commission's report was made by Jacob Gould Schurman, president of the commission. It is that Mr. Schurman cared to state further was that the report would consist of four or more volumes, the first volume to be devoted to the character of the government to be established in the Philippines after peace and order are restored. These are understood to be the principal features of the government to be recommended: "An American governor, who will control the affairs of the entire archipelago, and who will be appointed by the President.

"A council, comprising Americans and natives, who will be advisers to the governor.

"A legislative assembly, partly appointive and partly elective, the acts of which shall be subject to the qualified veto of the governor and the absolute veto of congress. Governors of provinces to be appointed.

"Subdivision of citizens into small sections over which Americans or educated natives shall preside."

The scheme of government has been made sufficiently elastic to enable the substitution of natives for Americans when it becomes apparent that they are sufficiently educated in self-government to administer public affairs. No glittering promises are to be held out to the natives, but as they develop under American tuition it is proposed to gradually introduce them into positions of responsibility.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

New York, Jan. 17.—Captain W. V. Christmas Dirckinck-Holmfeld, of Copenhagen, who has been at the Hotel Manhattan for a few days, left for Washington last night. He is one of the accredited agents of the Danish government in the pending negotiations looking to the sale to the United States of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, known as the Danish West Indies.

Captain Christmas said he belived the negotiations would soon reach a satisfactory termination. The price first made was $18,000,000; then it was reduced to $7,500,000, but now the Danish government is willing to accept $4,000,000, which sum will about enable the authorities of Denamrk to pay the colonial indebtedness.

Captain Christmas said: "I believe the islands will prove very valuable properties for the United States and just as soon as matters reach a certain stage I shall disappear and negotiations will be concluded by Constantine Brun, the Danish minister at Washington. Henry White, a member of the American legation at London, has made frequent trips to Copenhagen on this matter and the affair is about closed.

Hay Has Arrived.

Cape Town, Jan. 19.—Adelbert Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, arrived yesterday, and will start for his post Saturday.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. Largest annual sale. High quality—NOT high price. FINEST sorts. We BUD 4 million Apple trees, whole-root graft 5 million—1- and 2-yr. Other Trees, Vines, etc., in proportion. 1400 acres Nursery 40,000 acres Orchards. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY FREIGHT box and pack free, ask no money till SAFE arrival—guarantee SATISFACTION We PAY CASH each WEEK and want more HOME and traveling salesmen Apple of Commerce, Black Ben Davis, Champion, Jonathan, Delicious, Senator, Stayman Winesap; Gold plum; Kieffer; Elberta—Visitors Stark Markets and Quality Kings PAY: STARK BROS Louisiana, Mo. Dansville, N.Y. Stark, Mo., etc.

SENT FIRST MESSAGE.

WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK.

Boys and Girls can get a Nickel Plated Watch, also Chain and Charm, for selling 20 Art Packages of Bluine at 10 cents each. Send name for address by return mail and we will forward the Bluine, postpaid, and Share Premium List. We money if you want. BLUINE CO., Box 18, Concord Junction, Mass.

PERMANENT employment summer and winter. Address National Portrait Co., 118 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs, send stamps for catalogues. 150 engravings. N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

ANY good patentable idea made valuable if properly handled. Write for particulars. Our plan is unique and peculiar to agency of International Patent Exchange, 30 Broadway, N.Y.

INVESTORS!
Your Attention is Requested.
PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION.
International Exploration Co
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
the grandest and fastest selling book ever published,
MEMOIRS OF D. L. MOODY
by HIS SON, W. R. Moody, assisted by Ira D. Sankey. A splendid life story of the great evangelist, high and low, rich and poor, of fellowmen. Published with the authorization of Mrs. Moody and the family. Only authorized edition. Handsomely illustrated, Large, Handsome Volume. 20,000 more agents wanted, men and women. 1,200 in one county. Extra time for agents. Freight paid, credit given. Address quick The Dominion Co., Dept. M 78, Chicago.

$1 CONICURA
Cures Gonorrhœa in 1 to 5 Days. A guaranteed cure for troublesome internal and external ill. No nauseating drugs. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, prepaid, for $1. The Dollar Remedy Co., Box 5027, F, Cincinnati, O.

ALL FOR 2 CTS.

One of Quakers, it says, for if Dunham Cheap Board, Clean Cheerful Board, Fair Board, Good Board, Home Board, Kind Board, Liberal Board, Model Board, Neat Board, Orderly Board, Prompt Board, Quiet Board, Reliable Board, Square Board, Tasteful Board, Upright Board, Valuable Board, Worthy Board, Xtra Board, Yielding Board, Zealous Board, Agt. How Right a Quaker Whitney Would Be, Will, If Chemical Paper Manufacturers Don't Stop Using Rotten Rags. Send 2 cts. in stamps for Sample Copy and Big Premium List. Address, The Rag Carpet Quaker, Box 1141, Dunham, Conn.

CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Henry K. Carroll, special commissioner for the United States to PuertoRico, under appointment by the President, to investigate the civil, industrial, financial and social conditions of the island, has made his report. The report states that Puerto Rico has an area estimated at from 3,150 to 3,600 square miles. The climate is tropical, but not torrid. The thermometer rarely rises to 100 degrees, the highest monthly average on record in nine years in San Juan being 86 degrees. The mountains are generally covered with verdure, and even the peaks are guards of the hurricanes. The death rate is moderate. Yellow fever is not indigenous, but smallpox sometimes becomes indigenous. The health bill of Puerto Rico, however, will compare favorably with that of countries in the temperate zone. The population in 1897 numbered 880,829, exclusive of the Spanish military, then occupying the island, and the penal population. A comparison of the census of 1887 to 1897 shows that the colored race is decreasing, the whites now numbering 64 per cent of the whole. The Catholic was the state religion, and at the time of the American occupation there were only two churches of any other faith in the island. There was one Protestant Episcopal church in Ponce, and another at Isabel II, in the island of Vieques. The public charities are few and scarcely supported. Crime is not excessive. The statistics of birth in 1897 shows that about 48 per cent are illegitimate.

At most of the hearings held by the commissioner, persons insisted that the fees exacted by the priests were too heavy for poor people, who preferred living together unwedded than to meet all the conditions of ecclesiastical marriage. These persons are rarely untrue to each other.

The Puerto Ricans, the report says, are a kindly, hospitable, polite people, very sensible, and always ready to do Americans a friendly service. One of the greatest needs of the island, it is said, is good roads. This is of the highest importance, and affects all human interests—social, educational, industrial, commercial and political. The common estimate of Puerto Ricans is that only one-tenth of the cultivatable lands are in actual cultivation at any one time. The soils of the plains and valleys are generally very rich, and have been cropped for generations without the use of fertilizers. The crops most generally raised are, in the order of areas occupied in 1896: Coffee, 121,176 acres; cane, 60,884 acres; tobacco, 4,222 acres. Coffee cannot be raised without shade, as in Brazil. The coffee bushes need five years for full development, under the shade of banana or other trees, and continue bearing 25 and even to 50 years. Bananas give both shade and fruit the first year. Coffee farms are exempt from taxes for the first five years. The grades of coffee in the main are the finest. The fruits of the island are such as are common to tropical countries. The raising of cattle is an important and lucrative industry.

The daily wages of the common field laborer range from 25 to 50 cents, native money. Women are rarely seen in the fields. The people are industrious.

ENGINES FOR FRANCE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22.—The Baldwin Locomotive works have obtained another large order for engines from France. The order, which is for 30 large 10-wheeled passenger engines, is from the Paris & Orleans railway, and is the first order for locomotives ever placed by the company with an American firm. In design and manner of construction these engines will differ but little from the 10-wheeled passenger engines built by the Baldwins for American railways. They will be heavier than any at present in use on the Paris & Orleans railway, showing that the French railway officials are awakening to the importance of heavier motive power and heavier equipment. The engines are to be shipped by August 1. The Baldwins have just shipped five locomotives to the Great Central railway of England and five to the Great Northern. They are also about to deliver 15 large

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

A POTENT INFLUENCE

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Books! Books! Books!

Their name is legion to-day, and at the rate they are multiplying, to-morrow they will be beyond counting. Yet it is by no means certain that this is a thing to be regretted. With all that is good and valuable, it is true that there is much which may well be called trash not worth preserving, yet the very existence of the latter proves the constant enlarging of the reading public, while books of that sort have but a short lease of life and soon pass away.

I have just been looking over a volume the title of which at once challenges interest, for it is the Triumphs and Wonders of the Nineteenth Century. In its pages is told a wonderful story—a story which, in its parts, is a familiar one, but which presented as a whole bears a new and entirely different appearance. Into it, too, may be read a deeper meaning than a mere presentation of facts.

It is not, however, of this volume—which will soon be noticed in the literary page of The Blade—that I am thinking, but of what is said therein of the great growth of libraries in the United States. This is something which the author calls phenomenal, and so it would be if it were not paralleled by the advancement in so many other directions. Yet viewed as an index to the strengthening of the thought of education for all the people, the offering of an opportunity for general culture, the placing of the best in literature before the community for free and unlimited use it may well be looked upon as one of the wonders of the century.

One thing to which attention is called is the fact that libraries are not now confined to large centers of population, but the system has spread into smaller places, even in some form, to villages and to neighborhoods. In itself, this is a bright prospect for the future, a token that this country is to be the home in years to come of a nation enlightened beyond all others, a nation which, if it lives towards its higher convictions, its spiritual possibilities, will take a long step forward in its evolutionary pathway ere the twentieth century sinks into the past.

The oldest library in the United States, it is said, is that of Harvard college, founded in 1638. Once it was destroyed by fire, but was quickly restored, and today its collection numbers over a half-million of books and pamphlets. From time to time other libraries have been founded, until in the beginning of this century, there were sixty-four. Without counting those numbering less than a thousand volumes—and there are many which are doing most effective if limited work—the sixty-four have grown to nearly four thousand, containing in all nearly thirty millions of books. Only think of such a growth!

One fact is mentioned which makes one curious as to the cause of its existence. Between the years of 1888 and 1893, the growth of increase in volumes was 66 per cent over all that had preceded. This is difficult of explanation.

The nation's pride and its glory among libraries, is, of course, the Library of Congress, the national repository, and the property of the whole people. Its story has been so often told, especially since the erection of the magnificent new building, that it needs not repeating here. Fire has threatened its existence, but to-day it is greater than ever. The time is coming when, through the accumulation of volumes necessarily deposited there in accordance with the copyright law, it will represent the whole literary production of the country.

Outside of this great national concern, what interests us most is the free library system. Its pioneer was that of Boston, which is now, not simply a beautiful and wonderful thing for local congratulation, but also for the whole country. Next in the number of its volumes to the national library, it has its branches everywhere throughout the city and the neighboring towns. Thus it is the center of a radiating literary influence, and to its existence may be attributed a part, at least, of the culture out of which has come so much work that has been and is of value to the world. Its shelves contain over 700,000 volumes, which have been selected with the utmost care and studious discrimination. Thus it will be seen that this "pioneer" has set a splendid example for other cities, and many are following in her footsteps. Conspicuous among them all because of its rapid growth, is that of Chicago, which, founded only nine years ago, contains now nearly a quarter of a million books, housed in a magnificent home, besides twenty-four separate branches in the city, by the help of which it annually circulates nearly two million volumes.

Among the smaller cities, Toledo has great reason to be proud and happy over the possession of its free public library, containing, it is said, one of the choicest selections of books in the country. From the time when it was founded upon a subscription basis it has served its purpose well. Changing its form in 1873, and passing out of the hands of the public, which was to assume its support, it has since grown steadily into the hearts of the people, until to-day, in its handsome and substantial home, it is one of the city's most precious belongings. Citizens may recall with pleasure that Toledo was the first city in Ohio, and one of the first in the West, to provide a free library uncontrolled by a Board of Education, with its management placed in the hands of the people through a Board of Trustees appointed for their fitness for this purpose.

With its open-shelf system, giving free access to nearly 45,000 well-chosen volumes; its admirable reference collection constantly enlarging; its well-managed and delightful children's department, it is a most potent educational factor in the community. It is one which every city should provide itself with, for it means much for the future of its people. Once established, and it becomes interwoven with the very fibers of the city's existence, growing with its growth and becoming the means of a broader culture than could be reached by any other single influence.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The Cozy Corner

THE THRESHOLD OF THE YEAR

"On the threshold of the year,
Ere the snow-wreaths disappear,
Half in hope, and half in fear,
Waits the heart.
When the coming days are sweet,
And the buds blow round our feet,
In the pathway who will meet?
Who will part?
On the threshold of the year,
See! the Lord is standing near,
And the heart forgets its fear
In His smile."

—Table Talk.

Crisp evidently does not agree with the majority that the century is not ended until the last night of the present year. In writing to the Cozy Corner she says:

December 31, 1899, the last day of the Nineteenth century! It seems like a departing friend, and as I watch the moments go by, I wonder what the members of the Household and the M. G. R. are doing to commemorate the dying century. I had high aspirations of doing something great, but my arrow missed the mark and fell low by force of circumstances; I baked on the last work-day of the century, and I will have to begin the next one by baking!

A friend who was here this afternoon, said she would have to begin it in the same way, and maybe it is not so low after all, since bread is the "staff of life."

Will "Crisp" please send the editor her full address, as it has become mislaid.

Kansan, like Rose Dartle, "thinks it's so nice to know," so she comes this week for some information that the editor feels sure will straight-way be forthcoming from some of the helpful sisters of the Household.

The Blade is our all-around paper, so when I want to know any particular thing—and that is nearly all the time—I watch the Blade columns, and if I do not find it, I want to ask questions.

When the Blade comes we turn first to this page; if there is nothing satisfying about books I feel disappointed. My father, whose sight is failing, always wants to hear the general news. We both like the Question Bureau and the Recent Literature columns tells me all that I know of new books. Think of never having seen a copy of Trilby or The Heavenly Twins. One of my wants for a long time past, is to read something written by Goethe, Lessing, or other German authors.

I've always enjoyed a good home, but now I own a small home all my own, and being inexperienced, and not able to pay cash for experience, I will ask you how to make it pretty and inviting at small expense.

It is a five-room cottage, facing West. Sitting room Southwest, dining room South, two bedrooms on North, and kitchen on east side. Every room must be repapered. The woodwork is all an ugly red-brown. What shall I do with it? Give a rosewood finish or repaint? Is there any kind of wash that can be applied to change the color without doing an injury? What colors for walls and carpets? What will build a bath room?

You helped me to read Sartor Resartus, and so you see I am caling on you again for aid. The lame man and the lazy man always get helped.

A Stranger writing to Sweetie says: I have watched with interest the criticisms of Sweetie's letters, and I think there is one thing lacking in all of them, and that is the experience that makes one competent to criticise.

No, indeed! None of you have suffered what she has, or you could not speak so coolly of it all! And another thing: Every one is not so constituted as to suffer as others do. It would be a dull world, indeed, if we were all made alike, and I think suffering of any kind, but especially heart suffering, is something we must pass through ourselves before we can sympathize fully with others who have had it to bear.

I want to say to Sweetie, I know that you have suffered; I can read between the lines, for I, too, have had to pay the penalty of an early marriage; so early, that a girl of 16 seems to be quite mature! My heart goes out to you in your misery, just because I can feel, and have felt, what you are enduring. But we can only do the best we can, as I have been trying to do for the last twenty years, and wait patiently for the end, which seems a very long time coming.

If A Stranger will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to this office, the address she asks for will be forwarded to her.

A long communication from a subscriber who gives as a nom, "A Woman Who Has Used a Hoe," contains much that is excellent, but it is so closely written, and has so much repetition in it that it could not be used. Will the correspondent please rewrite it, stating her views as concisely and plainly as possible, and leaving out the rhyming effect?

In a recent number of a religious weekly published in London, is an article entitled "Unto The Least of These," which describes a charity that must appeal to every one, though it is one which is happily uncalled for in this country, unless it may be in the largest of our cities.

It says: "Twice every week, on Tuesday and Friday, from every part of London there gathers at the Waterloo Railway station, the city's pauper dead, and the few friends who follow them to their graves.

"In the early morning the work-house hearse starts on its rounds through the dingy streets to pick up here and there those who are to be buried in a pauper grave. Every year from 4,000 to 5,000 pauper funerals meet at the station, forty or fifty on each of the days appointed. They arrive in ample time, and for the mourners there is commonly an hour or more to spend in the bare waiting room of the station.

"A couple of years ago it occurred to a Christian woman to do something to lighten and relieve that long wait. Comforting texts of Scripture are now hanging on the walls of the room, and on each funeral day, a lady is there in time to greet the little knots of mourners as they come up the stairs, with a kindly look and a sympathetic word. To each group a few white flowers are given. On a table at one end of the room are set out teacups and simple fare. These people have often started breakfastless, and the cup of warm tea or cocoa and the mouthful of food are particularly grateful.

"The women mourners get seated around the room, the men for the most part, hang somewhat shamefaced outside the open door. After the little refreshment, the lady invites all to join in prayer, and commands the sorrowing hearts to the God of comfort and love. A few fitting texts and passages of Scripture are read with simple evangelical comment, illustrations and appeals interspersed.

"There is an occasional interruption, for new mourners arrive, but it seems to be at once attended to. The mourners are weeping quiet tears, but none the less they are helped and comforted by the little service, and when the train arrives, they start on their mournful way, strangely lightened in heart."

Along this same line, was the service of some young women and men in this city, who formed themselves into a volunteer choir, to sing at the funeral service of those among the city poor, who were unable to pay for any but the bare essentials of the ceremony.

Like it, too, in loving kindness, is the Sunday afternoon service at the Infirmary, where representatives from the different churches speak, and sing, and pray, with, and for, those who are unable to get to any place of public devotion on that day.

And yet there are those who maintain that this world grows harder and more unsympathetic every year, and that nothing is thought of but the aggrandizement of self, and the accumulation of the "almighty dollar!"

Speaking of the universal custom of making the banquet or the "light refreshments," as the case may be, the prime object of interest in social gatherings, Count Tolstoi says:

"From the poorest to the richest, gluttony is the chief aim, the primordial pleasure of our life. The working people are an exception only so far as poverty prevents them from yielding to this passion. As soon as they can obtain time and means they, in imitation of the higher classes, seek rich foods, and eat and drink as much as they can.

"Behold these rich men. Listen to their conversation. How lofty are the subjects which interest them—philosophy, science, art, poetry, the question of the right distribution of wealth, the good of the people, and the education of the young. In reality, for the majority, all this is falsehood. This is really pastime between their real occupations and meals, when the stomach is full, and they cannot eat more.

"There is no celebration, no rejoicing, no inauguration allowed to be without a banquet. Look at travelers. You can notice it even more easily in them. How interesting the museums, the art galleries, and the parliament houses are. And where shall we dine? Where is the best dinner to be had?

"If you look at the bottom of most men's souls to know what is their real desire, you will find that is appetite. What is the worst punishment for children? To be condemned to bread and water. Which is the best paid servant? The Cook."

The Cozy Corner editor would like to hear the opinion of her household friends on this subject. It has long been a question with her, whether true hospitality could only be shown by the setting forth of many choice edibles; an idea that seems to prevail in most social circles.

Oftentimes, this idea, prevents people entertaining, when they are in every way capable of giving their friends a most enjoyable evening or afternoon, were it not for the expense and trouble attending the serving of refreshments; and it would seem a pity that so much enjoyment must be lost for such a reason, especially since this occurs among a class of society who are quite able to provide themselves with "creature comforts" before leaving home.

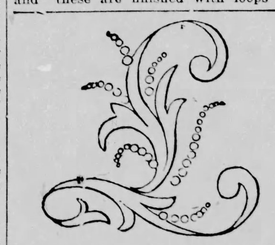
This statement will doubtless bring arguments pro and con, and for that reason because she wishes to get at the truth of the matter, the editor asks for your individual opinions.

Matt:—The editor is very glad that you enjoyed the Christmas page, and thanks you for the cuttings, which were indeed interesting, and for your kind appreciation of her articles. Why not lay aside the "bone of contention," i. e., the lead-pencil, just for once, and send something of your own to The Cozy Corner.

THE BLADE FANCY WORK CLUB.

A writer in a recent number of a standard fashion magazine rightly says: "A fine handkerchief lends an air to any gown." One very pretty and easily made specimen of home-made lace work was among the gifts received by a friend of the editor of this column.

It consisted of a square of linen 12x12 inches, with a wide Honiton braid joined to it by a button-hole stitch, so as to form scallops around the handkerchief, and these are finished with loops of



coarse linen thread. The corners are decorated with six sections of the braid set in. One and a quarter yards of braid were needed for this, and the cost was about eight cents a yard.

Another one seen lately was a square of linen with an open Honiton braid set in like an insertion about three inches from the edge of the handkerchief, which was farther decorated with a row of fine hem-stitching at a couple of inches from the edge.

Still another was attractive from the fact that it was round. It was made of sheer lawn, with a narrow insertion sewed on plain, to which was joined a three-inch footing edged with tatting.

A very unique and easily made affair was constructed in this way. A piece of linen five and one-half inches square and hemstitched, was basted to a piece of stiff paper-muslin considerably larger. At a distance of one-quarter of an inch from the linen, baste a row of point edging, follow with five more rows, leaving the same space between them; then join the rows with herring-bone stitch, leaving one-third of an inch space between the stitches. This will prove a "perfectly lovely" handkerchief, and may be made by any one with no knowledge of the intricate lace stitches.

THE COOK.

The Cook has often admitted her fondness for the toothsome, though highly scented vegetable, the onion. Her craving for the dainty, however, has many times had to go unsatisfied, because the rest of her family did not care to eat of it, and out of consideration for their olefactory organs she refrained also.

Recently she made a discovery that promises to set this all aside. In reading up on ancient history, she learned that the people of those times, garnished all dishes in which onions were used, with parsley to take away the scent and to remove the after-taste in the mouth. The opportunity for testing the truth of this has not yet offered, but when it does, the Household shall have the benefit of her experience.

In conversation with a Famous Housekeeper not long since, the subject of eggplants and how to cook them came up, and the F. H. said that she had found them very nice prepared in this way: The center was scooped out, and filled with bread crumbs nicely seasoned with pepper, salt and butter, and the plant baked in the oven. As so much is said against the wholesomeness of fried foods this may be of use to lovers of the vegetable who have only known the one way of preparing it.

Another subject which came up on this same occasion, was that of Sunday dinners. Being a conscientious woman, the F. H. could not quite reconcile the idea of coming home from church to enjoy an elaborate dinner which had taken her cook the whole morning to prepare, thus putting it out of the question for said cook to have any church privileges herself.

Where more than one servant is kept, this can be arranged, but as she has only the one, she plans in this way: On Saturday she has a roast or nice boiling piece of meat cooked; this insures the cold meat for Sunday evening supper. Then on the day of rest she has chops, or steak, that only takes a few minutes to cook. The girl prepares her vegetables for dinner while the family are eating breakfast, and is able to get her work out of the way in time for morning service at her church. In these days of gas ranges, lighting the kitchen fire is not a serious task, and after she comes home it is not long before everything is "going." The lighter meal is quite as wholesome for the family, since there is usually nothing more exhausting on hand in the afternoon than a drive or walk, or a long, quiet "read."

Putting it in rather an original way, the F. H. said: "I do not like to think that I am in any greater need of spiritual help, reproof and guidance than the girl who works in my kitchen, and that is what it indicates if I think it necessary to go to church every Sunday myself, and do not make it possible for her to do the same."

IN SHADOW.

God sets some souls in shade, alone;
They have no daylight of their own,
Only in lives of happier ones
They see the shine of distant suns.

God knows. Content thee with thy night.
Thy greater heaven hath grander light.
Today is close. The hours are small,
Thou sit'st afar, and hast them all.

Lose the best joy, that doth but blind;
Reach forth a larger bliss to find.
To-day is brief; the inclusive spheres
Rain raptures of a thousand years.

—A. D. T. Whitney.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

RECOLLECTION.

"How slight a thing may set one's fancy drifting
Upon the dead sea of the Past!—a view—
Sometimes an odor—or a rooster lifting
A far-off 'Ooh! ooh-ooh!

"And suddenly we find ourselves astray
In some woods—pasture of the Long Ago—
Or idly dream again upon a day
Of rest we used to know."

—James Whitcomb Riley.

When the Chaperone was a little girl at school the teacher used to give out at the close of each term cards setting forth the fact that "This pupil has not been tardy this term or absent except for sickness." These were called "cards of merit."

There were other cards given to those who were not absent at all, and those were called "cards of honor."

The Chaperone was not a very strong child, and never had one of these last-named cards but once, while the "except for sickness" cards came to her nearly every term.

Perhaps it was for this reason that she has decided to admit the review of the December poem-study, written by Brunette, even though it comes too late for the regular symposium, because her girl has been too sick to send it in before.

At any rate here it is, but she warns all the M. G. Rs. that this leniency will only be shown them hereafter in similar cases, and tardiness on their part will not be excused "except for sickness."

This poem only tends to strengthen my belief that no life is one of unalloyed happiness. The most pleasant hours we have are in the end overshadowed with melancholy. It seems that the soul has its doubts—a kind of intuitive dread of unknown sorrows—a feeling of depression that we can not explain.

Were the same flowers to last always, we would tire of them, and desire a change; so then, a season of sweet blossoms although they end in "must," is far better than one perpetual bloom. Were life a [illegible] pleasure, devoid of fears, mistrusts and sorrows, we could not know or appreciate the true happiness and joy of the "Better Land."

I have always thought that there is something lacking in the mental faculties of those persons who are seemingly so free from care and doubts of any kind, and so full of laughter and foolishness. It seems that they have little conception of life's great work. It takes seasons of care and distress to bring the better part of our dispositions to the surface. These touches of gloom and melancholy cause us to meditate upon other than earthly pleasures, thus drawing aside the curtain of darkness and giving us an insight into purer and holier joys.

Night brings out the stars for our admiration, so melancholy brings a time for our betterment, if we act wisely. I do not mean to say that so much gloom and mistrust as some persons have is beneficial. We can dispel much of this by helping others, by improving ourselves, and by trying to strengthen those influences that tend to uplift and elevate humanity.

A Singing Thumbite, Mich., applies for admission to-day in these words: Please may I join the M. G. Rs. and take the pledge? I will introduce myself by saying that I live in the thumb of old Michigania, consequently am a Thumbite.

Our little village has enjoyed a boom this summer, because of the building of an immense beet-sugar factory, that has brought an influx of working people from all over the United States; also a number from Germany, and has had a marked effect on the moral as well as the financial nature of the town; of this I would like to speak at some future time.

To-day, I wish to ask what the M. G. R.'s think of the consistency of a pastor's wife, who uses all her time and energy in giving music lessons and in leading the chorus, taking for rehearsals the time after the Thursday night prayer meeting. To me, it utterly spoils the sacredness of the "sweet hour of prayer," as we are all aware, that a musical rehearsal is always more or less mirthful.

She does not need to do this for financial reasons, for her husband draws his salary of a thousand a year, with the rent of the parsonage, and she gets something from the sale of a singing-book she has published, and their children are all married. It seems to me that her influence would be a stronger element in the church if she would devote more of her time to calling upon the people. Perhaps my mirror is warped and does not reflect correctly. How is it with you, singers?

Bachelor Girl of Pa.: Miss Prudence would be very glad to welcome you if you had only remembered to bring your full name along, and had written on one side of your paper. These rules have been so often repeated in this column that it seems a bit strange that any one claiming to have long enjoyed the M. G. R. page should have failed to see them. Addresses cannot be given in the paper, but are sent to the members who send a self-addressed and stamped envelope for them to this office.

Anita Ames, O., writes: I want to tell you how much we enjoyed the Cozy Corner Christmas entertainments. There is a lot of us cousins who meet at grandma's every year and spend the two holiday weeks there. It is a great big house, and grandma is just as full of fun as any of us, and doesn't mind what we do to amuse ourselves, so you can imagine that we have gay times.

This year when The Blade came, we were delighted at the number of new games it suggested, and went straight through the list; tableaux, tricks, games and all, and by the time we reached the "sixth evening" of the Ohio series, we, like Miss Davis' guests, were ready for a little quiet. Altogether it was a holiday long to be remembered, and we shall not stop "talking it over" probably before next year.

Penny-royal, O., comes in with a fragrant spiciness about her that is truly refreshing:

"It's a rainy day intoirely, I tell ye," as a good old Irish "wash lady" of my acquaintance used to say, and I have been utilizing it to do up innumerable odd jobs, that have been put off from time to time for just such an occasion.

If ever there is a time more than another when I am thankful that I was born a girl instead of a boy, it is on a rainy day like this. Now here sits my big brother, as uneasy and unhappy as the proverbial "fish out of water," because he has not anything to do. He has read every book in the house including the almanac and the delinquent tax list; has had a number of cat naps, and prevented the proper taker of such naps from enjoying life, by the ingenious ways he has invented to tease her, and has been generally miserable.

I have done all in my power to help him out; I offered to teach him to sew on buttons, even going so far as to let him practice on those that are missing off my shoes, but he declined without any audible expression of thanks. Then I tried to interest him in clearing off some old papers from his desk, but having got on so far as to strew them well over the floor he decided to leave them for another day.

And so it has gone all day, and to-night I verily believe he is tireder than I am, and he has not accomplished a thing; while you just ought to see the pile of odds and ends I have gone through. Verily, I say unto you: it is better to be a girl than a boy. Disprove it if you can!

Margaret, Ind., writes: I wonder how many of the M. G. R.'s attended the Jubilee services held all over the world on the last night of 1899?

In my home city, all the Catholic churches were crowded to the doors, and in several of them the music was of a high order. In St. Francis de Sales church, mass was sung by a children's choir composed of nearly 50 voices, and the services were exceptionally beautiful. The pastor celebrated mass and delivered a brief sermon in which he urged his hearers to strive to lead better lives in the year just opening; and in his forecast of the future, he argued that the noonday of the new century was not likely to be witnessed by any one within hearing of his voice.

The services began with the processional just on the stroke of 12 and lasted until after 1 o'clock. They were held in response to the encycle sent out from the vatican at Rome, appointing the celebration of midnight mass to inaugurate the Jubilee year.

Anise, Mich., has this to say about

GINNING AS DONE BEFORE 1800.

The above cut represents the old way of ginning cotton. It is taken from a book recently published by A. J. Holman & Co., Philadelphia, and entitled Triumphs and Wonders of the Nineteenth Century. The contrast between then and now is a very wide one.

plants: I can readily understand why Alice Kent does not care to have the trouble of attending to houseplants, since she lives in a state where everything in the way of flowers grows almost spontaneously; but if she lived where I do, and was shut in by snow-drifts from Thanksgiving to Easter, she might feel differently about it. I have only a few plants, and they are hardy ones, and thinking some one else might like to know how I manage to keep them I will tell you about it. Three of them are what we call English ivies, though a florist once told me that was a misnomer, and they were really German ivies. At any rate, they are that variety which has a smooth, dark, prettily veined, three-pointed leaf. I have them in large pots, on frames; two of them form screens reaching to the second sash of my sitting-room windows, and the third goes halfway up the second sash. You cannot imagine how pretty they look from the outside, when the gas is lighted in the evening; and in the day time, they are equally pleasant to look upon from the inside.

Besides these, I have three pots of Amaryllis; they do not blossom, but their long blade-like leaves are a rich glossy green, and with the pots covered with pink crepe paper, they brighten one dark-ish corner of my room.

On one end of my mantle, I have a pot overflowing with "Wandering Jew," which, growing as it does in the shade, has leaves almost as fine as smilax. Whenever it gets too long, I simply turn the ends up and stick them in the earth; then when they have rooted, as they will in short order, I cut the loop, and have two ends in place of one.

A little orange tree, a tree myrtle, and a spotted ivy that came to me from California by mail, several years ago, constitute the sum total of my "conservatory." They are all evergreens, and make a pretty show when the snow lies thickly on all outside greenery, and except for the daily watering, which takes as a general thing, about five minutes of my valuable time, they are no care whatever.

Miss Prudence wishes to call the attention of her young people to the fact that time is fleeting, and still she has heard from only one or two of them concerning the proposed reunion at Toledo, during the Ohio Centennial celebration.

Another fact which she would like to impress upon them is, that the badges are becoming fewer every day, and unless ordered soon, will be out of stock. That this fact is being appreciated by most of the M. G. R.'s is evident from the orders that come in nearly every day. The little badge is worth far more than its price, indicating as it does, the bond which unites more than 1,500 young people under a motto like ours.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For December.
ROBT. S. WALKER.

1.—WHO WAS SHE?

She was the daughter of a mathematician and while in the bloom of her beauty, she publicly taught the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle at Athens and Alexandria. Many crowded to the door of her academy to hear her. A rumor was spread among the Christians that she was the only obstacle to the reconciliation of the praefect and the arch-bishop; therefore she was torn from her chariot, stripped naked, dragged to the church, and inhumanly butchered by the hands of Peter the Reader.

2.TRIANGLE.

X
X X
X X X
X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X X

1.—The god who presided over fire and workers in metal.
2.—A confederacy.
3.—A branch.
4.—A pony; a coin.
5.—A form of the numeral one.
6.—A consonant.

ROBERT S. WALKER.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Add to my age its third and its ninth, divide by three and add 14, and you have my age.

ELFA.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 14 letters. My 12-7-11-2-8, is the manner of writing or speaking; my 6-5-1 signifies beloved; my 2-5-1-7 is an exploit; my 14-13-12-8, is a part of the face; my 10-3-7, is used for catching birds and fish; my 2-1-8-6, is to disembark. My whole is the name of a distinguished poetical author.

METTA.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us why "Stonewall Jackson" was so called?

HAWKEYE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Age without cheerfulness, is a Lapland winter without a sun."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of January 11.

1.—Count Pulaski.
2.—Words forming half-square; Vesta, Este, she, to, a.
3.—28,550.61 square ft.
4.—Thomas Huxley, Herbert Spencer, John Tyndall, Michael Faraday, Louis Agassiz, Sir Humphrey Davy.
5.—Childermas Day, sometimes called Holy Innocents Day, is a festival of the Roman Catholic church, commemorating the slaughter of the innocents by Herod at Bethlehem. It is held December 28.
6.—Thomas Campbell, in "Lord Ullyn's Daughter," wrote:

"Oh haste thee, haste!" the lady cries,
"Though storms around us gather.
I'll meet the raging of the skies,
But not an angry father."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from Pauline, who also sends this additional information concerning Childremas Day.

In ancient times, it was considered unlucky to marry or to begin any work on that day. The children were also treated with much cruelty that they might the better remember the dreadful occurrence.

In answer to inquiry by W. P. E., as to why Washington was called "The American Fabius," Pauline says: "It was because he followed the same line of military tactics as the great general (the Fabian policy), was to avoid a direct engagement; to harass the enemy in every way possible in order to gain time for Rome to assemble her whole available force, ere he came to close quarters with his foes."

Nasbie: Your new work will be used shortly, and The Schoolmistress hopes you will keep your word and be a more regular attendant hereafter.

THE LION SLAYER.

Down in Turkish fashion flat
A group of merry children sat
Upon the floor.
They were looking very snug
In a row upon the rug,
The fire before.

One with hands about her knee
Begged all to look and see,
In the coals,
A great lion fierce and strong,
And his tawny mane so long
Round him rolls.

"Oh, you need not be afraid,"
Said the dainty little maid
In a glee.
"I'd fight him if he'd dare
Just to come outside of there,
You would see.

"I'd take him by the head,
And I'd squeeze him till he bled
His blood all out.
If his great big teeth he'd show,
I'd saw off the whole row,
Beside his snout."

The awe-stricken group looked grave
As the little maid so brave
Smiled once more.
Peeping 'round the room in fear,
They half expected then to hear
The lion's roar.

At at once a little mouse,
Who had built his tiny house
In the wall,
Came scudding toward the crowd;
And with cries prolonged and loud,
Away went all.

By the lion slayer led,
They precipitately fled
To the door;
While the frightened little mouse
Scrambled madly to his house
Across the floor.

—Nellie H. Ayres, in the New York Observer.

STORY OF CZARINA.

Czarina, a kitten that had been bought in Paris, was, without exception, the most exquisite cat I have ever seen; small, but in perfect symmetry, with the marks of pure breeding in the highest degree; a rather squirrel-shaped face, broad and short; very large eyes, amber-colored when she was well and happy, with pupils constantly dilated, faded green when ill in mind or body; small, pale-pink ears, as thin as tissue-paper, with a little tuft at the point; very long whiskers, small paws, with big boots and a ruff, very thick hair, almost as fine as cobweb, blowing about in every breeze, and so long that it parted naturally from between the shoulders to the end of her tail, the tail itself resembling a squirrel's and an ostrich feather. To this beauty she added extraordinary grace, delicacy

and refinement, and many bewitching little airs and poses. Like Princess, she ate with singular nicety, not splashing or spattering the milk as she lapped, or pulling the meat off the plate. Although she was not much given to licking herself, and hated to be washed, she could not endure being dirty, and, as I have said, would come for a bath of her own accord. When fresh washed she looked like a bunch of fleecy white chrysanthemums.

From the moment she was taken from her cage in the window of the shop, amid lapdogs, marmosets, onistitis, paroquets and lovebirds, and put into my arms, she fastened herself to me with a love that was stronger than instinct, and in which her life was bound up.

There was a wildness about her that belonged to a creature fresh from the savage state, and which she never quite grew altogether. Her timidity was excessive; every strange face, object, or sound frightened her, every abrupt motion made her start; at the same time she was as mischievous as a monkey, and mad with spirits. One of her games was to run out of the ante-chamber of the hotel apartment and down a long corridor to the head of a staircase and back again before I could catch her, and repeat this until she over-reached herself and flew back into the apartment in her excitement, when a sentinel immediately shut the door and captured her. One night she got out and began this game, but instead of turning and scampering back she ran down the staircase into the dark. It was late, the servants had gone to bed, the lights were out, and after a vain search I had to give her up for the night. The next morning she was brought back so thoroughly cowed and scared that from that time forth she not only never ran out again, but when the door of the apartment opened she sprang hastily into one of the inner rooms, as if outside lay the vast unknown, which she had once seen too close.

She was never quiet, except when worn out with play, and she made such demands on me that I had to provide her with an arsenal of toys; a soft ball, with something that jingled inside it, was her first plaything, and one that held its favor in her mature years. It was in watching her play with this that I had my first intuition about the so-called cruelty of cats. I had often unsuccessfully tried to conquer the propensity to prolong suffering, but one day I saw its explanation in a flash; the cruelty comes, not from a desire to torture, but to play with the prey; it is primarily something to eat, secondarily something to frisk with. I afterward convinced myself that this is the case by trying many cats with many playthings; a small object which rolls and bounds easily pleases them best, though they like worsted better than india-rubber, because they cannot catch and handle the latter so well. The more of this motion a toy has the better it pleases them, and of course no inanimate object can give them as much sport as a live one.

In the chimney-corner there was a box of the small dry twigs so much used in Paris for lighting fires; they are extremely elastic, and fly like a grasshopper at the least fillip. Czarina soon found this out, and every evening, after dinner, the time of the grand romp—for cats, like children, are wildest awake toward bedtime—she would seat herself before the box, looking toward me to open it and give her a twig. Then she would begin to frolic which soon rose to frenzy, striking the twig and springing after it as it flew upon the chairs and tables, hitting it before it fell, until it seemed to be perpetually in the air, chasing it from room to room, disappearing in pursuit of it and tearing back with it in her mouth, to send it flying again, while her plumy tail waived like a pennon, her long hair blew right and left, and the pupils of her eyes overspread the iris; she was like a wild thing of the woods.

Cats are susceptible to little attentions, such as spreading a rug or laying a cushion for them, and exceedingly tenacious of their rights of possession. Besides their baskets, each of mine has a cushion which is kept in one place, on which she is trained to lie, to prevent her covering the furniture with hairs. Only two have been completely broken to the habit, and one has an exclusive a sense of property in hers, which is in the corner of a sofa, that, if she sees a human being resting his head or elbow on it she posts herself on the floor before him, looking him out of countenance until he moves. Once a visitor threw her cushion into a chair and sat on it. As he disregarded her mute protest she walked away, but would not lie on it for weeks afterward.

Czarina was so used to exclamations of delight and admiration that if she missed them from a visitor she would circle up and solicit notice by the touch of a velvet paw. In her it seemed almost impersonal, as though she said, "You have not seen our cat." But in Princess, with all her dignity of character and deportment, it was a begetting sin; she must have her tribute from every man, woman and beast, and she would resort to alien airs and graces to attract notice. Her most frequent attempt was to fascinate a horse whose rider had stopped at the steps of a low terrace before the veranda. The master having duly complimented her, she walked toward the horse's head and began a display of feline cajolery, at which the human spectators looked in speechless astonishment. The horse, whose head was turned toward her when she began her performance, presently turned it away, on which she rose to her feet with an air of offended beauty, that raised a shout of laughter and sent her into the house in open vexation. Our little Czarina was too simple for coquetry; she was not complex in character, and though a mere bundle of nerves, she was not morbid, wayward, moody, or vindictive in the sense of cherishing a grudge; indeed, she settled her grievance on the spot by a slap or scratch, and bore no malice. She showed little reflection except in gratifying her insatiable curiosity. One evening the arrival of some gay young people drove her up stairs in the wildest alarm; but later, when they were playing games and singing in the drawing room, she crept down to an adjoining room, which was separated from it by a glass door, and tore a little hole in the muslin portiere, through which I saw her peeping with distended eyes of fright and inquisitiveness. She ran any risk to see who entered the house, herself unseen. People, however, had less interest for her than parcels. It was a common thing for her to lift the lids of my handboxes to see what was in them.

On one occasion several Christmas presents came to the house two or three days in advance, and according to custom I left them in my bed room in the wrapping paper, though Czarina coaxed and used all her blandishments to have them opened. On Christmas eve, after being out for several hours, I went up to dress, and on the landing I met Czarina, Lalla Rookh and Pigwiggin coming out of my dark room in single file, with a furtive walk and demeanor. They passed me rapidly without recognition, slipped down stairs and dispersed. On striking a light I found the paper torn from the parcels and scattered over the floor, some of the strings untied, and the pasteboard boxes clawed into peepholes. They must have been at work the whole afternoon. It was the only time I can remember Czarina joining the others in an escapade or expedition. She now and then ran races with them on the staircase and along the corridors, but she always lost her temper and played tag with her claws, which broke up the game. The others were fond of her, nevertheless; Lalla in particular. Czarina showed some little liking for her as well as for Squall, and for Omar, her second husband, of whom all that need be said is that he is a fine, big, full-bred Angora.

Czarina was the most helpless being I ever saw at large; she would have starved if not regularly fed, for she never caught anything more formidable than a moth. If she were ill she would not allow herself to be put down for a moment, begging to be taken up like a sick child, and laying herself across my arms as a nurse carries a baby. She had endless caresses and endearments; the contrast of alternate gentleness, wildness and dependence of primitive indocility, passionate love for one human being together with her beauty, grace and perennial kittenhood, made her the most beloved and the most bewitching of pets. During a serious illness, which kept me upstairs for six weeks, she would not leave my couch even for food; when called to meals she would run to the head of the stairs, then back to my bedroom, where she would wait for hours to have it brought. Her only absence was for her daily outings, even the summer moonlight failing to tempt her away.—The Humane Alliance.

A MOTHERLY CAT.

Some years ago the attention of a family in Ohio was called to a brood of young chickens by a cat who seemed to devote her time and attention to them. They were regularly fed by the mistress of the house. The cat frequently purred to them, and they came at her call, and followed her as closely as chickens follow the mother hen. They lodged together in a woodshed adjacent to the house for about three months; but in the early spring, the chickens being well fledged, abandoned their winter quarters and flew into the higher branches of a fruit tree to roost. The cat purred and mewed, and seemed much disgusted at their change of lodgings, but soon accepted the situation, and climbed to the tree-top and roosted with the chickens.

BRITISH CAIN BY INCHES.

The Fighting in Front of Ladysmith Goes on Every Day.

London, Jan. 23, 2:30 p. m.—Absence of news of yesterday's movements north of the Tugela river is causing some additional anxiety, but Gen. Buller is engaged in a big operation which will take considerable time to work out.

Even the slight advance of Gen. Warren's forces, after two days' fighting, does not appear to have yielded an important advantage to the British, as the captured kopjes were evidently only held as advanced posts in order to delay the progress of the British troops and enable the Boers to complete their entrenchments and to mount guns on the position to which they have retired to make a stand. It is remarked that the Boers thus far have used little artillery, from which is judged that their guns are already mounted on tactical positions, from which the British will have to dislodge the republicans before reaching Ladysmith.

There is no confirmation of the report that Lord Dundonald has entered Ladysmith, and none is expected. Experts' opinion is that the Boers would be only too glad to let him in until opposed.

The indignation and disgust expressed at the blunders and incapacity of the yeomanry staff, to whom is ascribable the rank failure threatening to overwhelm the movement started with such a fanfare of trumpets, are increasing daily.

Those who were able to carry the scheme to success have been met at every turn with red tape and all kinds of obstacles and slights by the inner circle of titled notables resulting in scores of good men withdrawing from participation in the plans. In the case of the South Bedfordshire Yeomanry, a whole company of 170 selected men has disbanded in disgust.

The dispatches posted at the war office up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, though dated Spearman's Camp to-day, contain nothing but reports of casualties. General Buller reports that the wounded, January 20, included

Second Lancashires—Lieuts. Halford and Duckworth.

West Surreys—Capts. Baitt (since dead) and Worden, and Lieuts. Smith and Wedd.

Staff Capt. Dallas.

There is nothing here to confirm the report on the Berlin bourse on the defeat of Gen. Buller or the rumor on the stock exchange of this city of the capture of two British battalions by the Boers. The fact that Gen. Buller was heard from this morning, when he sent lists of casualties to the British troops seems to disprove these stories.

The officials of the War office entirely discredit the stock exchange stories and also the report of Lord Dundonald's entry into Ladysmith. They think the former rumors were circulated for stock exchange purposes. The officials said to a representative of the Associated Press that no decisive news was expected for two or three days relating either to the relief of Ladysmith or a conclusive victory or defeat, as the operations at present being conducted by General Buller were necessarily of a lengthy character.

Heavy Fighting Here.

Pretoria, Sunday, Jan. 21.—The dispatch from Colesburg, Cape Colony, says the British attacked the Boer positions there at 10 o'clock this morning. There was heavy fighting, but with what result is not known. According to the latest accounts, the Boers were holding their positions.

A dispatch from Colenso, of Thursday, January 18, says a patrol of 200 men, under Field Cornet Opperman, while scouting, was surrounded, but succeeded in fighting its way back. It is reported that four men were killed, and that 30 were wounded and made prisoners.

As Boers See It.

Boer Camp, Upper Tugela river, Friday, Jan. 19.—The British now occupy three positions along the Tugela river. Their naval guns have been firing steel pointed armor piercing shells.

Reports being received that 2,000 British cavalry were attempting to outflank us along the Drakensberg ridge a patrol was sent to reconnoitre. Mistaking the signals, the scouts and patrol proceeded to a kopje from whence a terrific rifle and Maxim gun fire suddenly opened.

The Boers lost fourteen men killed and twenty wounded. The British loss was probably insignificant.

The bombardment of the Boer positions from Swartzkop was resumed yesterday, chiefly from a battery brought across the river. On the afternoon the cannoading became exceedingly brisk and under cover therof the infantry advanced in three lines to a second row of little kopjes, which they occupied at nightfall, but later they retired to their old position.

During the night a score of shells were fired by the British and a balloon was sent up to spy out the Boer's positions.

The naval guns resumed the bombardment this morning from a new position, but without results.

The three British positions are the old Cheiveley camp, near Colenso, the central position at Swartzkop Drift, where they hold both banks of the river and a point higher up in the direction of Zunckles, where they have bridged the river and established an immense commissariat.

On a summit of the terraces at Swartzkop they have placed several naval guns and have brought the field artillery across the river to a small kopje on the northern bank, whence they keep up an incessant and terrific cannonade on the Boer trenches.

Since the beginning of the week's firing the casualties resulting has been heavier than those that occurred at Colenso. One of the shells from a naval gun killed a father and son, Free Staters, who were chatting at the time. Strangely neither had any visible wounds.

Generals' Quarters Hit.

Head Boer Laager, Ladysmith, Monday, Jan. 22.—The quarters of Generals White and Hunter were smashed this morning by a shot from the Long Tom. It is not known whether any oc upants of the building were killed.

GUARDING AGAINST PLAGUE.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 19.—Orders were received here to-day from the treasury department that owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plagne in the Orient and that a large number of vessels arrive on the Pacific coast from the oriental ports, that in the future all vessels arriving at Pacific coast ports which fail to bring from the port of original departure in the Orient proper bills of health the extreme penalty of $5,000 will be imposed, and under no conditions will the fine be remitted as has been the case heretofore. Customs officers at this port have been requested to notify owners and agents of ships to this effect.

WANDERER RETURNS.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Jan. 17.—Alexander Savage, who disappeared from his home here 35 years ago, and has long been mourned as dead, has turned up alive and well. His brother is in receipt of a letter from him announcing that he is an officer of high standing in the Spanish army, and resides at Madrid. Savage says he has acquired a large fortune.

Five years after Savage's disappearance, he wrote to his relatives from China, stating that he had gone to the Orient to seek his fortune. Thirty years have elapsed since that letter was written.

The Fear of Humbug

Prevents Many People from Trying a Good Medicine.

Stomach troubles are so common and in most cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never being humbugged, especially in medicines.

This fear of being humbugged can be carried too far, so far, in fact, that many people suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims made of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, hydrastis and nux. They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion on the common sense plan of digesting the food eaten thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the discomfort. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles, because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison, as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on stomach diseases, sent free.

THE CASTELLANES.

New York, Jan. 22.—Count Boni de Castellane and the Countess de Castellane arrived in this country to-day on the La Bretagne, from Havre, France. They went to the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. The count was willing to talk about the stories of his losses by stock speculation and gambling. He speaks very good English, with a slight accent. On the Dreyfus matter he said:

"De Rodays! He is a—well, what is De Rodays? De Rodays is a liar. He is a scoundrel, a—say anything you like about him. He is a—what is such a person? He is nothing—a nonentity. What should I care for him? Oh, he is a liar."

The count evidently did not like the stories that had been printed about him and his alleged losses. He was asked if he would challenge De Rodays.

"Challenge?" he said, with hauteur. "Certainly not. I shall not challenge such a man. He is not the kind of man to accept a challenge. No, I shall not challenge him, but when I go back I shall clap his face with a stick if he does not retract. See, Monsieur, I have prepared a statement to send to him."

The statement which Count de Castellane gave out in relation to De Rodays, editor of the Figaro, whence come the stories that Count de Castellane lost several millions of francs on the stock exchange and in gambling, translated, is as follows:

"M. De Rodays, editor Le Figaro:

"Sir:—There has been communicated to me on board the ship the calumny in the Parisian papers which emanated from the Figaro. You will at once print a formal denial. I reserve the right, on my return to tell you what I think of your disloyal act."

"Le Figaro," continued the count, after he had translated his statement into English, "is a paper bought by the highest bidder. Why this man should have such stories, I don't know. I know of no reason why such things should be published, except that we are in opposing political parties. The editor thought he would have a chance while I was on the ocean to set some lies in circulation about me. I never gambled in my life," said Count de Castellane warmly. "I never played cards for money, or gambled in any other form. I did not lose money in speculation, and these stories are all falsifications and false as they can be. There is no truth in them at all."

When the question of the relationship between himself and his wife was touched upon, Count de Castellane said:

"Our relations are perfectly harmonious." Then he smiled at his wife as she stood by his side, and she smiled at him. There was seeming good feeling in the smiles.

With regard to their visit here, the count and his wife said that they intended to remain in New York for fifteen days, though their plans might possibly be changed. They are here to see the relatives and friends of the countess. Count de Castellane said he did not know if he would go to Lakewood, where George Gould has his winter residence. No arrangements had been made to go there, and the matter had not been taken up. He said he did not know whether George Gould would come to New York city or not. He said if he did, he would meet him here.

WHEELER IN LUZON.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 22.—B. F. Whaley, a Hoosier volunteer, writes from Paniqui, province of Tarlac, Luzon, P. I., making the following reference to General Joe Wheeler:

"How could a single man in our ranks, be he veteran or rooky, make even a wry face at his trials of war when that venerable 'Cottonhead' southern war horse and hero of El Caney and San Juan, General Joseph Wheeler, is at the front of our column, leading the way through swamps, across rivers, and into dense jungles, now and then dismounting from his horse and bidding some exhausted soldier to get into the saddle while he, taking the gun of the private, marched along with us, chatting with the men about him in a gleeful, familiar way, causing them to forget every sensation of hunger and fatigue and to remember only that they were the defenders of the flag?

"When we left Angels in October, General Wheeler gave imperative command that no soldier should start upon this march burdened with an ounce of unnecessary incumbrance. Consequently we are at present the raggedest, dirtiest, nakedest, most dilapidated and weather-beaten set of lads upon which the sun shine and rains of Luzon ever descended."

Live Stock Men.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 20.—The third annual convention of the National Live Stock Association closed last night after deciding to meet next year at Salt Lake City. The convention endorsed the construction of the Nicaragua canal, the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma to statehood; the appointment of John N. Simpson, of Texas as commissioner to the Paris Exposition; passed resolutions asking congress to care for the agricultural colleges throughout the country.

CIRCUS BURNED.

Bridgeport, Jan. 20.—Fire at the Barnum & Bailey winter quarters last night destroyed one of the large car barns containing eleven cars and also the quarters of the Italian laborers on the railroad improvements near by, causing a loss estimated, all told, of $75,000. Among the cars destroyed were two sleepers, the Buffalo Bill buffet car and Mr. Bailey's private car, formerly used by the late P. T. Barnum.

Colson Indicted.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 20.—The jury today returned indictments charging Colonel David Colson with the wilful murdre of Lieutenant Ethelbert Scott and L. W. Demaree.

THE REBELLION NEARLY OVER.

Americans Push Their Control All Over the Island of Luzon.

Manila, Jan. 23—9:50 a. m.—The Americans have occupied Santa Cruz, on Laguna de Bay. It was reported many insurgents were concentrated there, though the town was found deserted. The military regulation requiring the streets to be cleared of natives at 8:50 p. m. has been changed to 10 o'clock.

Washington, Jan. 22.—General Otis informs the war department of recent military operations in the Philippines in the following dispatch:

"Manila, Jan. 21, 1900.—Major Johnson, commanding battalion of 46th infantry, Wheaton's brigade, reports from Lemery, 18th and 20th instant, drove enemy through Balayang, eastward; morning 18th, capturing seventeen rifles and one field piece, a few hours later through Calaca, capturing four prisoners, four horses and equipments, six rifles, killed three insurgents, advanced toward Lemery that afternoon, captured enemy's outpost, three men, six horses; advanced on Lemery at 5 o'clock p. m., enemy strongly entrenched; sent by navy gunboat to Batangas for assistance, when three companies Muir's battalion 38th sent to Taal insurgent headquarters; Johnson drove enemy through Lemery on Taal, where he attacked southern portion of the city and Muir Northern portion, enemy dispersed, retreating in many directions, Johnson's casualties, one man killed, one seriously and two slightly wounded, four field pieces and quantity of rifles captured. This movement of Johnson's was ably conducted and important in results; enemy reported in large force and heavily entrenched at and near Santa Cruz, Laguna de Bay. Schwan swinging his troops on that point his left at town of Bay, a few miles east of Calamba, his right consisting of cavalry at city of Tayabas. (Signed.) "OTIS."

OTIS' GOOD NEWS.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The war department to-day received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Jan. 19.—Hughes reports from San Jose de Buena Vista, western coast Panay, that he crossed the mountains in northwesterly direction from San Joaquin, southern Panay, 17th, struck enemy crossing Antique river, capturing rifled cannon and Nordenfeldt, pursued insurgents through Antique, Egana and Sibalom, their capital, and marched to San Jose, casualties one wounded, enemy loss considerable; entire population fled to mountains; heat oppressive.

"MacArthur reports 17th instant that 35 rifles surrendered at Floda Blanca; that at Manibaug, McRae, Third infantry, captured three insurgent officers, wife of General Mescardo, considerable insurgent property, and liberated three Spanish prisoners; that at Calang, captured ten insurgents, burned seven tons of rice and insurgents barracks; that Sullivan, 34th infantry, near San Jose, surprised insurgent force, captured six rifles and considerable live stock; that Lieut. Houle, Third infantry, captured near Malolos one officer, 25 men and six rifles; that Van Horn, 17th infantry, struck Ladrones at San Taeruz, killed seventeen, wounded five, captured thirteen and nine rifles. MacArthur reports 18th instant strong mounted position west of Mabalacat occupied by General Hizon and 50 men captured yesterday by McRae. Third infantry; enemy left lieutenant and four men dead in trenches; McRae captured captain, one man, 130 rifles, several thousand rounds of ammunition, destroyed arsenal, some rice; casualties, one wounded.

"Bates reports that Schwan's column of cavalry retiring at Batangas to move eastward on 19th; infantry now moving in that direction; enemy retiring, suffering loss in men and property, our casualties few, mostly slight wounds; that portion Wheaton's troops will enter Lemery and Taal to-morrow now meeting opposition in mountains, which impedes march. Six officers, 54 enlisted men, four civil employes, eleven friars, all Spanish prisoners released by Schwan, arrived from Batangus last evening, nearly 200 arrived at Manila the day before, via Calamba. Young at Vigan reports a number of successful skirmishes in mountains with remnants of insurgent organizations and robber bands, with slight casualties among his troops. Kobbe expedition, Randolph light battery, 43rd and 47th infantry, conveyed by navy vessels Helena and Nashville, sailed for Albany province and Satar and Leyte islands yesterday."

TO SAMAR AND LEYTE.

Manila, Jan. 17.—7:05 p. m.—Colonel Kobbe, with the 48th infantry, sailed on board the transport Hancock to-day with gunboats escorting. The objective of the force is probably the important islands of Samar and Leyte, which the insurgents hold.

The American blockade and the levies of the Tagal armies have caused suffering among the people and hundreds of persons are in almost a starving condition. Gen. Mauricio, insurgent, recently landed at Negros from the island of Panay and requested a conference with Col. Byrne. He proposed that the insurgents be let alone and permitted to wear sidearms and uniforms in the towns until the war in Luzon was ended when they would surrender. Colonel Byrne refused to agree to this, however, and said they would be considered as bandits and shot if they were found armed. Col. Byrne surprised the insurgent camp the same night and scattered the Filipinos, killing 30 of them, including a general.

AMERICANS AMBUSHED.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The first untoward happening in the highly successful campaign now going ou in Luzon is announced in the following cablegram:

"Manila, Jan. 20, 1900.—Pack train of twenty ponies' transport in rations between Santo Tomas and San Pablo, Laguna province, escorted by fifty men under Lieut. Ralston, Thirteenth infantry, ambushed yesterday; two men killed, five wounded, nine missing; pack train lost; lieutenant and thirty-four men returned to Santo Tomas with killed and wounded; affair being investigated. Doret, Forty-fifth infantry, struck insurgents in Batanez mountains, prepared to ambush him; he killed eight, wounded three, captured seventeen, one Spaniard, six rifles; his casualties two men slightly wounded. OTIS."

OPPOSE THE FRIARS.

Manila, Jan. 17.—7:05 p. m.—The presence here of Archbishop Chapelle, the Apostolic delegate to the Philippines, is greatly stirring the Catholics of all nationalities. The Filipinos have gained the impression that Mgr. Chapelle is to be the joint agent of President McKinley and the Pope to reinstate the friars in their former powers.

Mgr. Chapelle denies the accuracy of this statement, and Catholics of all sections are petitioning Mgr. Chapelle and Major General Otis against the friars returning to their parishes, repeating the charges of oppression, extortion and immoralities which, they assert, caused the revolution of 1896.

The people say the friars will be driven out if they return to their parishes, and there will be continual trouble if the administration attembts to protect them. To quiet the excitement Major General Otis consented to the publication in the local newspapers of this statement:

"If the church authorities assign friars to curacies who are obnoxious to the people, they will not be compelled to accept them. The individual liberty guaranteed by the American constitution will not be denied the Filipinos, and the government will not force upon them any ecclesiastical denomination contrary to their wishes.'

TRIED TO SHOOT OTIS.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—A special to the Record from Victoria, B. C., says J. P. Molera, who arrived from Manila, tells of an attempt on the life of General Otis. In conversation in reference to the situation there he said that General Otis once appeared on the firing line when a shot from the rifle of one of the soldiers whizzed uncomfortably close to his head. As to who fired the shot no clue was discovered.

ROBERTS MUST GO.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The special committee of the house of representatives to investigate the case of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, to-day reached a final conclusion. On the polygamous status of Mr. Roberts, the committee was unanimous, and agreed upon a formal statement of facts. On the question of procedure to be adopted, the committee was divided. The majority, consisting of all the members except Littlefield, of Maine, and De Armond, of Missouri, favored exclusion at the outset. Messrs. Littlefield and De Armond will make a minority report, favorable to seating Roberts on his prima facie rights, and then expelling him.

The statement of facts found by the committee is as follows:

"We find that B. H. Roberts was elected as a representative to the Fifty-sixth congress from the state of Utah, and was, at the date of his election, above the age of 25 years; that he had been for more than seven years a naturalized citizen of the United States, and was an inhabitant of the state of Utah.

"We further find that about 1878 he married Louisa Smith, his first and lawful wife, with whom he has ever since lived as such, and who, since their marriage, has borne him six children.

"That about 1885, he married, as his plural wife, Celia Dibble, with whom he has ever since lived as such, and who, since such marriage, has borne him six children, of whom the last were twins, born August 11, 1897.

"That some years after his marriage to Celia Dibble, he contracted another plural marriage with Margaret C. Shipp, with whom he has ever since lived in the habit and repute of marriage. Your committee is unable to fix the exact date of this marriage. It does not appear that he held her out as his wife before January, 1897, or that before that date she held him out as her husband, or that before that date they were reputed to be husband and wife.

"That these facts were generally known in Utah, publicly charged against him during his campaign for election, and were not denied by him.

"That the testimony bearing on these facts was taken in the presence of Mr. Roberts, and that he fully cross-examined the witnesses, but declined to place himself on the witness stand."

The culminating session of the commission to-day followed many prolonged executive sessions, which left no doubt as to the attitude of the several members, with the exception of Mr. Miers, of Indiana, who has been out of the city. He returned to-day and it was determined to bring the matter to a direct issue. Accordingly, when the committee met, Mr. McPherson, of Iowa, offered a resolution for the exclusion of Roberts. Mr. De Armond immediately proposed a substitute, recognizing the constitutional rights of Roberts to take his seat on his credentials, and providing for his expulsion.

There was no discussion beyond informal remarks, and the vote was first taken on Mr. De Armond's substitute. Mr. Littlefield joining him in the affirmative, and the others voting in opposition. The vote was then taken on Mr. McPherson's motion to exclude, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Tayler (Ohio), Frear, Morris and McPherson, Republicans; Lanham and Miers, Democrats.

Nays—Littlefield, Republican; De Armond, Democrat.

Chairman Tayler was authorized to prepare the majority report. It will be ready in a few days, and the prospects are that the subject will be brought before the house early next week. Mr. De Armond will submit the views of the minority. He will include the exhaustive review of the law, covering about 70 type-written pages, prepared by Mr. Littlefield. The main point of this is that the house cannot add to the requirements provided by the constitution for admission to the house, and that the only constitutional remedy is to admit and then expel him on the finding of facts.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Enormous crowds were present to-day to witness the opening of the debate in the Roberts case. Fully three-fourths of the spectators were women. They occupied the reserved galleries tier on tier, and their bright gowns illumined the gloom of the cavernous recesses about the spacious hall. The diplomatic gallery alone was a yawning chasm. Mr. Roberts was in the seat which he has been occupying on the extreme right of the hall half an hour before noon, and every neck was craned to catch a glimpse of him He appeared conscious of the attention he was attracting and after looking over some papers left his seat and paced up and down behind the railing which divides the floor from the lobby. He was attired modestly in a long frock coat, with a dark tie. He left the hall a few minutes before the gavel fell, and was not present when the chaplain delivered his invocation. He returned almost immediately thereafter, however.

Nearly every member was in his seat a few minutes later when Mr. Tayler (O.), chairman of the special committee which investigated the case, arose from behind a desk stacked high with legal authorities and manuscript, and called up the case. Mr. Tayler is a young man, slight and pallid, but with energy and alertness stamped upon every feature of his countenance. He asked that the agreement made between the majority and minority of the committee for a vote on the case at 4:30 p. m. on Thursday be ratified by the house.

Mr. Lacey (Iowa) objected, unless it be understood that a substitute resolution which he desired to offer should also be considered pending.

To this Mr. Tayler objected. He also objected to having Mr. Lacey's proposition read, although appealed to by Mr. Bailey (Tex.) and Mr. Richardson (Tenn). This proposition, as it subsequently developed, was for the expulsion of Mr. Roberts without swearing him in. The majority resolutions to exclude him and the minority resolution to permit him to be sworn in and then expelled were laid before the House, and without any agreement as to a vote Mr. Tayler (Ohio) opened in support of the majority resolutions. He spoke clearly and with great earnestness. When he began Mr. Roberts changed his position to one near the centre aisle on the Democratic side where he could hear with more ease.

There was no demonstration throughout Mr. Tayler's speech, but at the conclusion he was vigorously applauded.

Mr. Littlefield (Maine) on behalf of the minority of the committee then arose in support of the minority's plan of seating and then expelling Mr. Roberts.

WHEELER'S SEAT.

New York, Jan. 18.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

If Gen. Joseph Wheeler expects to return to Washington to take a seat, it looks as if he would meet with disappointment. Inquiry has been made since the announcement that he has been relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and it is found that there is very general agreement on both sides of the house that it has been clearly shown by the examination of the case of Low and other precedents, that he has forfeited his right to a seat in congress, and that the only thing open to him is to go back to his district and seek re-election if he desires to continue service in congress.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY, DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS, OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY. TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE.

THE CLARK CASE.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The investigation by the committee on privileges and elections into the allegations of bribery against Senator Clark, was resumed to-day.

T. F. Normolie, a bookkeeper of Butte, was first called. He was a member of the last legislature. He testified that within a week after his election he was approached with an indirect offer of a large sum for his vote for Mr. Clark. It was said to him that he could get $15,000 to $20,000 for his vote, and perhaps enough to make him a snug fortune if he would merely absent himself from the legislature at the time of the voting for United States senator. When the legislature had convened a man had approached him and asked him if he proposed to make a "sucker" of himself, and not get anything out of the election. Finally, he said, just before the election, he was offered $12,500 for his vote for Clark, the sum to be placed in the hands of some disinterested person.

At the conclusion of Mr. Normolie's testimony, Mr. Cason, one of yesterday's witnesses was recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Faulkner. He admitted that he had gone to W. A. Clark's office in November, soon after the election, to talk with him about the election of United States senator. He explained why he had gone to Commissioner Clark saying that generally the Republicans were favorable to Clark's election, and he thought there was a good chance to elect him.

At the two interviews he had with Mr. Clark in November, he had indicated his belief that Mr. Marcye, representative-elect from Custer county, might be induced to vote for Clark, but he said that no approach to corruption with reference to Mr. Marcye was made at these interviews.

Mr. Cason was then examined as to an interview with W. A. Clark held in the latter's room just before the election. He declared that Mr. Clark had asked him to see Representative Marcye, as witness could handle him better than anybody else. Mr. Cason said Clark had authorized him to pay $10,000 to Representative Marcye, the authorization being given him in a whisper and by holding the fingers and thumbs of both hands. Subsequently he had learned that Marcye was favorable to Clark anyhow, and he made no offer of money to him. Mr. Cason, after admitting that he received $500 from Senator Clark for his services, said Mr. Clark did not have the reputation of being a liberal payer in Butte.

At the conclusion of the examination of Mr. Cason, counsel for the contestants announced that they had no other testimony to offer.

Mr. Faulkner said the letters, although on the way from Butte, had not arrived. In response to an inquiry from Chairman Chandler, as to whether he was prepared to proceed with the defense, Mr. Faulkner replied that he was not, and could scarcely in fairness be expected to summon his witnesses until the contestants had rested.

Washington, Jan. 22.—When the Senate committee on privileges and elections began its session to-day for the continuance of its investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Clark, of Montana, ex-Senator Faulkner informed the committee that the Ector case had not yet arrived. He said they had left Butte last Monday night and were expected hourly.

Patrick W. Murray, a member of the Montana legislature from Butte, testified that he had several times been approached and his vote solicited for Mr. Clark for the Senate. He detailed the particulars of two interviews with a Mr. Gallick, a supporter of Mr. Clark, who had on both occasions held up his hands and spread out his fingers and thumbs, saying that he (the witness) could have "that" for his vote if cast for Mr. Clark for the Senate. He also said that George Casey had come to him to buy a piece of mining ground which the witness owned, but that the condition of sale was that he should vote for Clark. He had refused all propositions, because Mr. Clark had opposed the election of the ticket on which he had made the race for the legislature.

SCARCITY OF COAL.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—The inability of the railroad companies to deliver coal at tide water points rapidly enough is having a serious effect on the coastwise shipping of this and other ports. For the first time in 26 years, the entire fleet of the Philadelphia & Reading Transportation line steam colliers is tied up here and their crews laid off. Until the present time, the company has been able to keep moving its fleet of barges and tugs, but the steamships, being more expensively manned, cannot be run except at a loss, owing to the unusual delays to which all coal carriers are now being subjected in receiving their cargoes.

There are now lying at this port schooners and barges awaiting cargoes that have been here for 20 days, with no early prospects of getting away. The delay in getting coal to the seaboard is due principally to the scarcity of cars.

BAILEY WON'T QUIT.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 22—For several days reports have been in circulation stating that Congressman J. W. Bailey, who is a candidate against U. S. Senator Horace Chilton, had decided to quit the senatorial race and run again for Congress. Mr. Bailey was yesterday advised by wire of these reports. Last night the following answer was received:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—Geo. D. Armistead, Dallas, Tex:—The statement that I will abandon the senatorial race to run for Congress in the fifth district is too absurd to deserve a contradiction. "(Signed) J. W. BAILEY."

FIFTY SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senate—Received a petition from Mr. Cullom, signed by 3,200 colored persons in Illinois, asking congressional action to protect negroes from lynching. By a vote of 41 to 20 laid on the table Mr. Pettigrew's amendment to Mr. Hoar's Philippine resolution calling for the instructions to the peace commission. Heard Mr. McLaurin in opposition to the financial bill and in advocacy of conferring authority upon state banks to issue circulating notes.

House—Devoted the day to debate on the item appropriating $35,000 for rural free mail delivery contained in the urgent deficiency bill, and listened to an attack on Secretary Gage by Mr. Richardson of Tennessee and his defense by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois.

Washington, Jan. 17—Senate—Agreed to take final vote on gold standard bill Feb. 15. Passed Mr. Hoar's resolution of inquiry regarding conduct of Philippine war as substitute for similar pending resolutions. Adopted resolution offered by Mr. Hale as to seizure of flour by British authorities, but only after spirited debate and after resolution had been materially amended.

House—Decided by vote of 174 to 138 that census bill reported by Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) was privileged. Mr. Barney (Wis.) from the committee on appropriations reported pension appropriation bill. Passed urgency deficiency bill.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senate—Listened to a speech by Mr. Wellington against permanent retention of the Philippines; also to a continuation by Mr. Teller of his attack on the financial bill. Received a resolution from Mr. Ross declaring in favor of creating a separate government department to take charge of all outlying dependencies.

House—Passed senate bill extending power of director of the census after recent amendment opposed by labor unions authorizing director to contract for extra printing with private contractors.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Senate—Listened to an impassioned speech by Mr. Hale, in which he said he believed nine-tenths of the American people were in sympathy with the Boers in their war with Great Britain. Passed Mr. Allen's resolution inquiring of the President whether any representative of the Transvaal government has applied for recognition, and whether it had been granted or denied. Listened to a speech by Mr. Morgan in opposition to the financial bill. Adjourned until Monday, January 22.

House—Passed sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying $145,245,250, after debate in which northern Democrats attacked the policy of the commissioner of pensions.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senate—Not in session.

House—Spent an hour in disposing of bills favorably reported, among those passed being the measures to build the League Island and Mare Island dry docks. A resolution was adopted calling for information in the possession of the War department relative to the power canal around St. Mary's Rapids, Lake Superior.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senate—Listened to speeches by Mr. Pritchard against the proposed negro disfranchising amendment to the North Carolina constitution, and by Mr. Hale against the administration's policy in the Philippines. Received a resolution by Mr. Platt, of New York, authorizing the President to invite Great Britain to join in an international commission to examine into the diversion of boundary waters between the United States and Canada. Adopted amended Rawlins resolution for an investigation into polygamy in the United States, in view of its possessions. Received a resolution from Mr. Allen calling upon Secretary Gage for a statement regarding his verbal or written communication with officers of the National City Bank of New York about the sale of the New York custom house.

House—Referred to the speaker for settlement a dispute between the appropriations and military affairs committees over jurisdiction of the estimates for the manufacture of small arms at the Rock Island and Springfield arsenals.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BUNDESRATH RELEASED.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—An official telegram from London says the British government has declared that now the inquiry into the seizure of the Bundesrath is concluded her release may be expected immediately, and a satisfactory settlement of the pending difficulties may be regarded as certain. Measures, it is added, will also be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents.

The foreign office officials informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that Great Britain admits that no contraband of war was found on the Bundersrath, and promises that the steamer will be released to-day or to-morrow.

Cargo Discharged.

Hamburg, Jan. 17.—A cablegram received by the owners of the Bundesrath at Hamburg says all of the cargo of that steamer has been discharged and entirely agrees with the manifest. The prize court has not yet rendered a decision.

The Marie Released.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—A dispatch received here from Durban says the German bark Marie, loaded with sulphur, which was captured early in January by the British cruiser Fearless and taken to Port Elizabeth, has been unconditionally released.

FLOODS IN JAPAN.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 23.—Official reports just completed give details of the terrible inundations which destroyed property valued at over 6,000,000 yen in Hokkaido province, northern Japan, in December. Thirty-five towns in the district of Ishikard were devastated. Since September no less than 17,288 houses have been submerged or washed away in Hakkaido alone, while the total damage is placed at 13,000,000 yen. Complete returns show that about one hundred fishing schooners and other craft were destroyed during the severe storm which swept over the Japanese coast December 24 to 25. The total number of lives lost is placed at 189.

OSMAN DIGNA CAPTURED.

Cairo, Jan. 20.—News was received here last night that Osman Digna, principal general of the late Khalifa Abdullah, has been captured.

It had been known that he was in the neighborhood of Tokah six days ago, and several expeditions were organized from Suakim under Captain Burgess, with the result that Osman Digna was taken unbeknown in the hills Thursday. He will arrive at Suakim to-day.

Osman Digna was in command of the khalifa's Sudanese army when it met and was crushed by the British Egyptian forces under General Lord Kitchener last November at Omdurman. He was one of the few Sudanese leaders who escaped, and has been hiding out since that time, trying vainly to call together enough of the scattered remnants of his late master's forces to make a new stand against the British invaders.

VENEZUELA IN ANARCHY.

Paris, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Caracas is published here saying anarchy prevails in Venezuela. Owing to their refusal to advance the government money, the directors of the banks of Caracas and Venezuela, including a Frenchman, M. Montauban, and other foreign notabilities, have been arrested and thrown into the fortress. The representations of the French charge d'Affaires, it is added, have been disregarded and the French people at Caracaras energetically demands that the French Atlantic squadron be dispatched to the coast of Venezuela.

BUTTER FOR TOMMY.

London, Jan. 22.—A committee of Danish farmers has sent to the Princess of Wales 12,000 boxes of choice butter for the British soldiers in South Africa. She has accepted the gift in the name of the sick and wounded, and has returned a complimentary message, which concludes with the phrase: "Especially as it is a present from my native country, Denmark."

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Calcutta, Jan. 19.—The council to-day considered the famine situation. The official estimates show the cost to the government of the relief work, etc., to the end of March, will be forty millions of rupees. About 22,000,000 persons are now effected in British territories, and about 27,000,000 in native states. The viceroy, Lord Curzon, said that the famine area had expanded, surpassing the worst fears, and they are now facing a cattle, water and food scarcity of a terrible character. About 8,250,000 persons, he continued, are already receiving relief.

While in 1897 the world shared India's sorrow and contributed hundreds of thousands of pounds towards the relief fund, the viceroy pointed out that she would now have to struggle alone, for the thoughts of every Englishman in the world were centered in South Africa. It would be the duty of the government to pursue the task of saving millions of lives and it would spend its last rupee, if necessary to do so.

The American Fleet.

London, Jan. 20.—The Southern coast towns are patiently awaiting the visit of the American fleet. During the recent visit to Weymouth, the United States naval attache, Lieut. Commander Colwell, to test the wireless steering devices, the mayor of that place called on him, and informed the American officer that about £200 subscribed by the town lay in the bank awaiting the Americans arrival, and that he, the mayor, had personally subscribed another £250 with the view of entertaining the visiting officers and men.

Burmah's Rice Crop.

London, Jan. 17.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Times says:

"The Burmese rice crop has broken the record. Over 2,020,000 tons will be available for export to foreign countries. Burmah is also able to supply a practically unlimited quantity to the Indian famine districts.

The Paris.

London, Jan. 18.—The American line steamer Paris, recently ashore off the Manacles, was dug successfully afloat and out of the dock at Milfordhaven, where she has been undergoing temporary repairs, previous to being taken to Belfast for a thorough overhauling.

Great Tidal Waves.

Santiago de Chili, Jan. 19.—Tidal waves, higher than have been known for a long time, have swept along the coast, doing considerable damage.

KIPLING FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Jan. 20.—The news that Mr. Rudyard Kipling and his family are going to South Africa, came as a surprise, and is facetiously attributed to the fact that they have been driven out of England by the ceaseless jangling in music and recitations of his "Absent Minded Beggar." A representative of The Associated Press learns that the real reason which prompted Mr. Kipling to go abroad is his desire to be "in at the death." He is especially desirous of meeting Mr. Cecil Rhodes, with whom he is on terms of close friendship, immediately after the relief of Kimberley. Moreover Mr. Kipling will utilize his trip in gathering good literary material. But he will not unnecessarily risk his safety, as he intends to stay at Cape Town until the conditions at the front assume a more pacific aspect.

WINE OF CARDUI

A SURE MEDICINE.

HANDSOM, VA., Dec. 31.

I have been suffering from female weakness for four years, and have taken many medicines, but Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught have done more for me than anything else.

MRS. C

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GOVERNING THE ISLANDS.

Washington, Jan. 23.—In accordance with his previous notice to the Senate, Mr. Ross (Rep. Vt.) to-day claimed the recognition of the chair to deliver a speech on the Philippine question. The text of his argument was a resolution introduced by him several days ago declaring that the provisions of the constitution do not, unaided by act of Congress, extend over Puerto Rico and the Philippines; that the United States take sovereignty over Puerto Rico and the Philippines unrestrained by the provisions of the constitution; and that the successful discharge of this duty demands the establishment of a separate department of the government to take charge of all outlying dependences of the United States, and the passage of a general law making appointments therein non-political.

Mr. Ross' speech was essentially a legal and constitutional discussion of the several questions raised. This was his first speech of importance since he entered the Senate and was listened to with great interest by members of the Senate.

Mr. Ross maintained that the United States had acquired its island possessions free from any conditions and said that the people of the islands could become citizens of the United States only by act of Congress, for they had not been guaranteed rights of citizenship by the treaty of cession and the constitution of its own inherent force could not confer such rights on them. Congress, in his opinion, therefore, had plenary power in legislating for our newly acquired territory. He summed up what he thought should be the policy of this government by saying: "The flag of the nation has been placed on these islands. That is the emblem of its policy and ever has been. The flag never did, and I hope never may, represent but one policy. That policy is individual manhood, the right to enjoy religious and civil liberty, the right to stand protected equally with every other man before the law in the enjoyment of freedom, of personal rights and of property. Let the flag as the representative of these principles be planted and become dominant on and over every island and every inhabitant. No other, no better policy can be proclaimed. In no other way can this Congress and nation discharge its duty to the people of the United States and to the people of the islands. Congress should proclaim the policy by its acts and make no attempt—to do what it has no power to do—to profess or limit the actions of future Congresses."

He then argued that the people of the Islands manifestly were not prepared to enter upon the administration of such a government as the people of this country had. He urged, therefore, that Congress in the discharge of its duty to the islanders should create a department of the government charged with the duty of looking to the interests of the islands and of supplying accurate information to Congress with regard to them and should remove all civil appointments in the islands from politics, making ability, honesty and fitness the tests for service.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The pension appropriation bill, carrying $145,245,250, was passed by the house yesterday. It was made the vehicle of an attack upon the commissioner of pensions by Mr. Curtis (Rep., Kans.), who was seconded by Mr. Lentz and Mr. Norton of Ohio, and Mr. Robinson of Indiana, and other northern Democrats. All inveighed against the lack of liberality in the administration of the pension laws. The commissioner was ably defended by a score of members from both sides of the house. Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.) charged that the assault upon him had been instigated by the "pension sharks" of this city, who were robbing the old soldiers. As a result of the latter's disclosures a rider was put upon the bill by unanimous consent empowering the commissioner in his discretion to withhold the fees of attorneys of record in pension cases where the attorneys had not prepared the cases under their personal supervision.

DELAGOA BAY SEIZURES.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Mr. Choate is prosecuting his efforts to learn just where the provisions are that were seized off Delagoa bay on the Mashona, the Maria and the Beatrice. He has reported that the goods on the Maria are in the custom house at Durban, subject to the disposition of the owners. The goods carried on the Mashona are believed to be still on board that ship at Cape Town, but owing to imperfections in the ship's papers, it has not yet been possible to clear up the facts in that case. The Beatrice is at East Liverpool, and the British government is trying to learn from its officers the status of the cargo.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no difference whatever between the governments of the United States and Great Britain as to the legal aspects of the seizures of goods in these three cases. The British government has admitted without reserve that these goods were not liable to seizure. That has given complete satisfaction to the state department. does not follow that the department accepts as binding the view of the British government as to the conditions under which flour and foodstuffs may become contraband; but the department prefers to follow the usual rule of international law and avoid passing on hypothetical cases, contenting itself with the full acceptance of its views by the British government in the present instance.

DEAD HEROES.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Quartermaster-General Ludington is informed that the transport McClellan has left Santiago with the remains of 75 soldiers who died last spring from yellow fever, and 375 metallic caskets, bound for New York. All of the unclaimed dead will be brought to Washington and interred in the National cemetery at Arlington by the side of other victims of the Spanish war in Cuba. The empty caskets are destined eventually for Manila, where they will be used for bringing home the bodies of soldiers who lose their lives in the Philippines. The transport City of Pekin has already left Manila for San Francisco, with the bodies of 150 soldiers and others who died in the Philippines. The war department is as yet uninformed as to what bodies are on the vessel, but expects to receive a complete and accurate list upon the arrival of the vessel at San Francisco.

NEW RULING.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Instructions have been issued by the postoffice department that fac-simile copies of manuscript or typewriting obtained by a mechanical process, in order to be entitled to the third-class rate of postage, must be presented for mailing at the postoffice or depository designated by the postmaster, and in a minimum of twenty perfectly identical copies, separately addressed. If these conditions are not complied with, first-class postage will be required.

Senate Agrees on Date.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The senate has agreed to vote on the financial bill on Thursday, February 15. No hour was set, however

FARMERS' CENSUS.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The efforts which Governor Merriam, director of the census, is making to induce farmers to prepare statements of their operations for the calendar year 1899 so that they will be ready to reply definitely and accurately to the enumerators' questions next June are bearing fruit.

Some farmers have forwarded copies of statments to the census office accompanied by inquiries as to their completeness and correctness. The first and one of the best of these statements came from a woman who operates a farm in Pennsylvania on her own account. The paper shows not only the acreage, quantity and value of each crop, but contains also a good inventory of livestock and a detailed statement of the quantity and value of the miscellaneous articles produced.

If every farmer would imitate this woman the agricultural report of the twelfth census would be a marvel of completeness and accuracy and would also show the entire productive strength of the United States in food products.

DATA FOR THE CENSUS.

Washington, Jan. 19.—In every case in which data for the twelfth census of agriculture can profitably be gathered prior to the general enumeration in June, it will be done.

The special schedule for cranberry culture and irrigation now in cultivation will be followed immediately by a special nursery schedule which has just been received from the printer.

The list of nurseries so far obtained includes about 4,000 separate establishments, but each known nurseryman will receive a list of those doing business in his vicinity and will be asked to add to or otherwise correct it, and return it as soon as possible. If this is promptly and thoroughly done, the list will be complete and satisfactory. The inquiries are to be simple and if the returns are made promptly the publication of a bulletin devoted to nurseries at an early day may be anticipated.

COTTON CLAIMS.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Southern senators express themselves as hopeful over the prospects of securing legislation during the present session of Congress looking to the refund of money paid into the treasury of the United States soon after the civil war as the result of sale of cotton captured by the federal forces. There was originally about $30,000,000 of this money, but a portion of it was paid to the owners of the cotton soon after the close of the civil war. The remainder was left in the treasury and has remained there ever since.

Senator Money, who is giving especial attention looking to the reopening of the subject, says that the sum left amounts to about $11,000,000. A bill introduced by Senator Davis gives one year additional time for proof of such claims before the Court of Claims. It has been favorably reported by the Senate committee on Claims, and Senator Money thinks the outlook very good for favorable action. Most of the claims are held in the Southern states.

THREE IMPORTANT BILLS.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The pension appropriation bill engaged the attention of the House to-day. Before it was called up a bill was passed to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River at St. Charles, Mo.

Representative Payne, of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, to-day introduced a bill to extend the custom laws of the United States to Puerto Rico, and make it a customs district. The effect of the enactment of this bill into law would be free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. Mr. Payne said he had introduced the bill upon his own motion after listening to the hearings in the insular committee. He was satisfied that free trade with the United States would greatly help the island and would not injure the industries of this country.

SAMOAN TREATY.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Senate yesterday ratified the Samoan treaty without division. The ratification occurred in executive session after two hours of debate, which was participated in by a number of senators. Messrs. Davis, Foraker and Spooner advocated and Senators Bacon, Money and Tilman opposed ratification. Senator Bacon made the leading speech in opposition. He based his objections upon the general ground that it was contrary to the spirit of our institutions to attempt to govern any people in opposition to their wishes. He said that he was not opposed to the new convention because of any partiality felt for the old tripartite agreement which was quite as repugnant to him as the new.

PAUL JONES' REMAINS.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The proposition to remove the bones of Commodore John Paul Jones from Paris and bury them in Arlington cemetery will probably receive the sanction of congress, if all doubt can be removed as to the complete identification of the grave of the naval hero, which has been so long neglected that it had been really forgotten. To-day the secretary of the navy will send to congress the latest information in the possession of the office of naval intelligence. The naval attache at Paris is still prosecuting his investigations, and expresses confidence that he will be completely successful in the end.

THE OPEN DOOR.

Washington, Jan. 18.—It is stated without reservation at the state department that no notes have been received from any European powers making demands upon this government respecting the "open door" and the Philippines. So far as can be learned such communications as come from the continental powers have been entirely favorable to the proposition made by the United States, respecting China, and all that remains to make the "open door" negotiation a complete success is the return of two or three definite notes reducing the arrangement to an absolute and final form.

CUBAN FINANCES.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The War department gave out the statement to-day that the total receipts for the entire island of Cuba for the month of December were $1,733,221.

The total receipts for the entire island for the calendar year, ending December 31, 1899, by items, were:

Customs, $14,072,114; internal revenue, $757,283; postal receipts from July 1, 1899, to December 31, 1899, $94,514; miscellaneous receipts from July 1, 1899, to December 31, 1899, $293,584; total receipts, $15,217,497.42.

OUR DRIED FRUITS.

Washington, Jan. 18.—United States Minister Leishmann, at Berne, Switzerland, has cabled the state department that the Swiss government has revoked a former decision and gives general authorization for the importation of American dried fruits. It also authorizes the importation of fresh fruits, providing they are examined at Basle, and found to be exempt from scale or other parasites.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Among other statements made by Senator Morgan chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals, the following indicates its general purport:

"We have reached a point in the discussion of the question of a ship canal through the isthmus of Darien, where the necessity for the canal and its advantages to our country is no longer debated in congress or among the people. With this western connection between the two great oceans there will be established the shortest and most direct line of navigation between the seaports of every nation and those of every other nation in the world in passing from ocean to ocean. The ship canal will open a line that is practically straight around the earth and along parallels of latitude within temperate zones, where the seas are comparatively quiet and are refreshed with the ever-prevailing trade winds.

"As a provision for the naval and military defense of our country, whether insular or continental, this canal is indispensable, and the closer its location is made to our states on the Gulf of Mexico, the more efficient will be its protection to our coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific.

"Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii, and the harbor of San Juan in Puerto Rico, are the true military defenses of the canal against attack by European or Asiatic powers, and they give a more secure protection to its eastern and western outlets than any fortress, however strong, that can be located at or near its connection with the sea.

"Measured by the income of the Suez canal at a corresponding cost, the Nicaragua canal should yield with equivalent rates of tolls, at least 12 per cent on $140,000,000.

"It is too severe a tax upon credulity to ask the adoption of the precarious water supply at Panama in preference to the two grand lakes of the Nicaragua route, one of which is 100 miles long by 45 miles broad, and affords nearly 72 miles of fresh water navigation for the largest ships, as part of the canal route, and together they supply more than ten times the water needed to supply the canal line from Lake Nicaragua to both oceans. We owe it to ourselves and to the whole world that whatever canal we shall build and control on the isthmus of Darien shall be as open, free and neutral to all nations as its corresponding gateway, the Suez canal."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The sixteenth annual report of the United States civil service commision has been submitted to the President. The report opens with a preliminary statement in regard to the extent of the classified and unclassified service, from which it appears that there are approximately 75,000 classified positions and 107,009 unclassified positions; of the latter 71,007 are occupied by fourth class postmasters. There are 19,446 positions in the executive service in the District of Columbia and more than 90,000 distributed among the states and territories. The commission states that the expenditures for salaries for the entire service, classified and unclassified, is approximately $104,000,000 per annum, a large increase having resulted from the war with Spain.

The commission for the first time discussed the question of providing a retirement fund for superannuated employes, and in this connection says:

"It is suggested that the question of enacting a law providing for a retirement fund for incapacitated employes, such fund to be created and maintained by withholding a certain percentage of the salaries of employes, is worthy of the serious attention of Congress. Such a law would not be open to the objection of establishing a civil pension list, and if it should be enacted the government would be the chief gainer, as the employes placed upon the retired list because of their inefficiency would be succeeded by active and energetic persons in the prime of life."

The commission dwells at length on the question of a merit system for the civil service of our colonial possessions. It calls attention to the language used by the Philippine commission in its proclamation to the natives promising them an honest, economical and efficient civil service, and states:

"This promise cannot be fulfilled unless the practice, with its corrupting influence, of distributing appointments as personal favors or political rewards, through which Spain lost its colonies, is superseded by a well-administered merit system. The introduction of the patronage system into the government of the Philippines, after the condemnation of that system at home, cannot be accomplished without breaking faith with the Filipinos, who have been promised an honest, economical and efficient government."

POLYGAMOUS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The investigation directed by the house concerning the charges that certain federal appointees in Utah were polygamists at the time of their appointment was resumed to-day before the house committee on postoffices and post roads. Gen. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, submitted a petition presented in the case of Orson Smith, postmaster at Logan, Utah, dated at Logan, December 6, 1897, and directed to the President. It states that Smith is "not a fit person to hold the position or any position under the government of the United States, because he is an ecclesiastic of the Mormon church, holding high office in that church." It also specifies the alleged polygamous status of the appointee.

The petition, it was explained, was received and briefed in the usual way, but no attention was directed to it until recently. Mr. Bristow said there were other petitions relating to Utah containing private and political matter, which it was desired to submit to a committee in executive session. The committee decided such matters should go to the press and a sub-committee was appointed to go over the papers in executive session.

OPEN DOOR ASSURED.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The success of the negotiations instituted by Secretary Hay with a view to insuring the "open door" for American trade in China can be assured.

All the powers, except Japan and Italy, have signed the agreement, and there is no question as to their signing.

GEN. SHAW HEARD.

Washington, Jan. 22.—General Albert D. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and the Pension committee of that organization, had a hearing to-day before the House committee on Invalid Pensions on the bill to amend and make more clear the act of June 27, 1890. General Shaw spoke briefly, and the main arguments were made by Chairman R. R. Brown, of Zanesville, O., and General Daniel E. Sickles, the old commander of the Third army corps. The principal features of the argument that the law be made so clear as to be beyond the possibility of misconstruction. Some minor changes were proposed in the Gallinger bill, and in the main its provisions were approved as giving the remedies desired. General Sickles added a vigorous plea for adequate attention by the government to the veterans in their old age and infirmities.

MONUMENT TO PERRY.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The house committee on library has favorably reported the bill appropriating $25,000 for a statue to Commoder Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, to be erected at Put-in Bay, Ohio.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Pains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhœa. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

THE QUAY CASE.

Washington, Jan. 23.—At the opening of to-day's session of the senate, Mr. Turley (Tenn.) reported, from the committee on privileges and elections, a resolution on the case of Senator Senator Quay. The resolution fallows:

"That the Hon. Matthew S. Quay is not entitled to take his seat in this body as a senator from the state of Pennsylvania."

That resolution was the judgment of the majority of the committee, which was that Mr. Quay was entitled to a seat in the senate. Both resolutions were accompanied by reports in their support.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) offered a resolution calling upon the President to send to the senate the report of Gen. J. C. Bate relating to the treaty with the sultan of Sulu. Among other things, the resolution asks whether the sultan and his officials are under the civil service. It went over on objection.

Mr. Caffery presented three resolutions calling upon the President for correspondence with Great Britain concerning the Clayton Bulwer treaty; the correspondence with the Colombian government as to the Panama canal, and the correspondence with the new Panama Canal company, of France. They were adopted.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Allen yesterday, calling on the secretary of the treasury in regard to the sale of the old New York custom house was adopted.

Mr. Turner (Wash.) concluded his speech on the Philippine question, begun yesterday.

WON'T PARDON THEM.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The President has denied the application of Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler for pardon. These men were convicted of a violation of the oleomargarine laws and sentenced by the United States district court at Philadelphia, March 17, 1898, the former to imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of $1,000, and the latter to imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of $500 and costs. After a long legal fight they were committed in November last to Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia. Application was recently made for pardon, and the papers were referred to Attorney General Griggs.

GOVERNMENT FOR PUERTO RICO

Washington, Jan. 23.—Representative Henry, of Texas, has introduced a bill "to provide a form of government for the territory of Puerto Rico." It provides an executive branch consisting of a governor and secretary, and a legislative branch of two houses, viz.: a council of thirteen members and a house of representatives of 26 members. The right of suffrage is given to all male inhabitants over 21 years of age, who are able to read and write either the English or Spanish languages.

Wheeler Coming.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The war department received a cablegram from Gen. Otis to-day stating that Gen. Wheeler will sail from Manila Wednesday on the transport Warren for the United States by way of Guam and Honolulu.

BEEF PRICES IN CUBA.

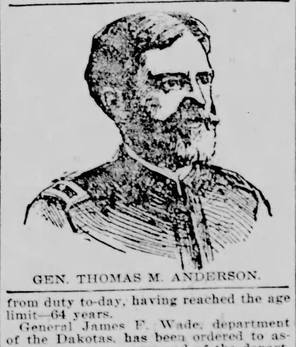
Havana, July 20.—An American cattle importer at Matanzas, finding himself unable to sell his cattle, started in the butcher business, lowering the price of meat from 25 to 10 cents a pound. This gratified the people of Matanzas, but the other butchers promptly bought up his stock, in order to get him out of the way. He says the undertaking was profitable, and that he may kill in Havana. If he could succeed in lowering the price of beef here, it would be very welcome, as the present prices are considered exorbitant.

Yesterday morning, 150 persons who had been imprisoned on excessive sentences, or been held for an unreasonable time awaiting trial, were released. On emerging from prison they were greeted by many friends, and an affecting scene ensued.

Gen. Wood has issued an order appointing a commission to look after and to control the archives of the island. The commission will consist of four members.

Gen. Anderson Retired.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Brigadier-General Thomas M. Anderson, commander of the department of the lakes, was relieved



GEN. THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

from duty to-day, having reached the age limit—64 years.

General James F. Wade, department of the Dakotas, has been ordered to assume temporary command of the department of the lakes.

A QUEER FAMILY.

New York, Jan. 20.—On the testimony taken in the contest over the will of Robert Wilson, in Brooklyn, it came out that Mr. Wilson and his brothers and sisters lived together on the co-operative plan for half a century, and jointly amassed a fortune of about $100,000.

About 1850, on the death of his last parent, Robert called a family council, at which it was agreed by him, his brother John and his sisters, Jane, Charlotte and Margaret, that they should all go to work, make a "family fund" of their earnings and live together. Part of the agreement was, according to the testimony, that they should live very frugally. Margaret died some years later, but the brothers and sisters continued to live together co-operatively until July, 1898, when Robert, the family "banker," died. From the savings of the five, he had accumulated $80,000 in bonds and mortgages, the house 329 Greene avenue and some real estate in East New York. It is over a clause in Robert's will that the contest has been begun by John Wilson, and in describing how the family fund was accumulated John said the weekly household expenses of the family did not average more than $4.

THE SCINDIA.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The transport and collier Scindia will sail to-day for Manila, via Guam, with 8,000 tons of freight, including 5,000 tons of coal, for Guam.

The Scindia has 100 apprentice boys, all of whom were sent here from the east and who are to be distributed among the fleet at Manila. She carries a crew of 125 men.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Glasgow steamer Ardandhu, Captain Dundas, from New London, Conn., for Halifax, N. S., was sunk in collision with the Metropolitan liner Herman Winter, from Boston for New York, off Robinson's Hole, Vineyard Sound, at 3:40 o'clock this morning, and two of the Ardandhu's crew of 31 men were lost. They were: Chief Engineer James Henderson, of Glasgow, and Second Mate Fred Dowe, of Boston. The Herman Winter reached this port this forenoon with her bow gone and reported the accident. She had on board the 29 men who escaped from the Ardandhu.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Ardandhu was struck about amidships on her starboard side by the Herman Winters' bow, and was cut half way through. She would have sunk immediately [illegible] compartments kept her afloat for a time. The [illegible] sea, and it was thought that all but two of them succeeded in getting aboard the New York vessel.

The Ardandhu continued towards the shore before she went down, and apparently she struck on the southwest end of Naushon island and foundered, stern first, her bow remaining out of water. The Winter has a large hole in her bow, but her collision bulkheads prevented the water from working aft and she had no difficulty in making this port.

The Ardandhu was a comparatively new boat. She was built at Belfast, Ireland in 1893. She was made of steel, and was of 1,334 tons, and she is owned by Clark & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland. She was making her first trip on a new line, from New London to Halifax, and thence to Havana.

WILL RECEIVE WHITE.

New York, Jan. 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Montagu White will be received as the consular and diplomatic representative of the South African republic. The state department has formally determined upon such action, and Mr. White has been given an intimation of this intention. When he gets properly executed credentials, which are expected within ten days he will present them to Secretary Hay, and enter upon his official career. Pending the receipt of these documents he will maintain a diplomatic silence and make no representation in behalf of his government.

The precedent for receiving Mr. White is found in the case of the United States consular and diplomatic agent at Cairo, Egypt, the only amalogous case. Although Egypt is under Turkish suzerainty, and the United States has a minister at Constantinople, a consular and diplomated agent is accredited to Egypt.

WEBSTER DAVIS.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Both the state and interior department authorize the most sweeping denial of the story that Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, is clothed with any diplomatic mission. It is declared that he represents no department of the United States government in his visit to South Africa, but is there in an personal capacity. Since his arrival at Cape Town, where he went to visit his cousin, Consul General Stowe, the state department has been very much annoyed at the misconstruction that has been placed upon his visit. It was to prevent further misunderstandings on that score that the department positively declined Mr. Davis' application for leave of absence for Mr. Stowe, who wished to accompany Mr. Davis to Pretoria, for it is anticipated that misrepresentations as to his purpose would be drawn. It is even now possible that he will receive a reminder that his visit is embarrassing to the government.

The state department has sent no instructions to Mr. Macrum respecting his attitude toward the newspapers since his departure from Pretoria for the United States. In fact, it is said that the department has no authority whatever over Mr. Macrum, who has passed from the government service.

THE YAQUIS DEFEATED.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—A special to the Tribune from Nogales, Ariz., says. A message from Ortiz, a station in Mexico, confirms the account of the last stand of the Yaqui Indians against the Mexican, Gen. Lorenzo Torres. Official telegrams received in Nogales plants the Mexican loss in killed and wounded at 80, and a message sent to the government wires last night confirms the report of the killing of the Yaqui chief, Tetabiate, along with 200 of his best fighters.

The 500 Indians taken prisoners will be brought into Ortiz to-morrow, and also Father Beltran and the Josephine sisters who were rescued.

Governor Torral has wired all points in Sonora to be on guard and to look out for small bands of Indians.

SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Grand opera house, the largest auditorium in Washington, was packed to the doors last night with an enthusiastic audience which vigorously expressed its sympathy with the Boers in their fight with Great Britain. The demonstration was planned as a means of evidencing public sentiment, and in numbers and enthusiasm was fully up to expectations. The speakers included members of both branches of congress, and on the stage were other public men who came merely to add their moral support. The keynotes of the speeches was that the Boers are fighting for their independence as our forefathers had done in 1776. The gathering assembled under the auspices of the United Jewish societies, and a number of leading Germans of the city joined in the movement. The decorations of the house were American flags, with a fair sprinkling of the green of Erin.

UNITED MINE WORKERS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.—At today's session of the United Mine Workers of America, a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver was tabled amid cries of "We want no 16 to 1." "We are not a monetary convention."

A resolution authorizing national board officers to push bills in legislatures and in congress, and providing that copies of the Congressional Record shall be distributed among local unions, caused a warm debate. The resolution committee was ordered to prepare a substitute.

A resolution providing that all united mine workers be compelled to buy only union made goods when they are obtainable, and providing fines against offenders, was debated at length.

The spirit of the resolution was finally accepted, but the part relating to fines was tabled.

The convention then went into executive session. Chairman Ryan, of the wage scale committee presented his report and debate on the propohition began. It is reported the scale will make the following demands:

Ohio miners an increase of 20 cents per ton; West Virginia, 15 cents; Illinois, 15 cents; Pennsylvania, 15 cents; Indiana 15 and 20 cents.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Personally Conducted California Excursions

Via the Santa Fe Route.

Three times a week from Chicago.

In improved wide-vestibuled Pullman tourist sleeping cars. Better than ever before, at lowest possible rates.

Experienced excursion conductors. Also daily service between Chicago and California.

Correspondence solicited.

F. T. HENDRY, Gen. Agt.
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.
63 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

BRYAN IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 22.—There is great stir in Democratic circles over W. J. Bryan's visit to New York. Mr. Bryan, when he arrived this morning, went to the Hoffman House, the headquarters of the state Democratic organization, which is controlled by Tammany Hall. A score of Democratic leader had hoped to entertain the Democratic leader, but the latter declined.

Mr. Bryan will spend the day in consulting with the various leaders in the city and to-night will be the guest of O. H. P. Belmont at a dinner given in his honor. There will be about 50 men at this feast, and all factions of the party will be represented. The idea is to unite the warring clans and secure a harmonious and united delegation to the coming convention for Mr. Bryan. Among those who will be present are Elliot Danforth, Robert Treat Paine, and Geo. Fred Williams of Boston, ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, John W. Kelley, John F. Carroll, deputy leader of Tammany hall, and others.

Mr. Bryan will be the recipient of much attention from Democrats of all factions while in the city. On Tuesday morning the members of the state convention will wait upon him at the Hoffman House. They will place before him their plan for electing a contesting delegation to the coming national convention, and make a full statement of their grievances against the regular organization. They will try to enlist his support in their fight against Tammany and the regular state organization. After this he will see other callers, and in the evening will visit the Democratic club as the guest of John W. Kelley, president of the club. The Democratic club serves every night a table d'hote dinner at the price of $1. Mr. Bryan has in the past shown a fondness for simple dinners. Mr. Kelley has invited Mr. Bryan to come to the club as his personal guest and will entertain him at dinner. He does not invite him as the president of the club but in a purely personal and informal way. There will be no great dinner. Mr. Kelley will invite only two or three friends to meet Mr. Bryan and the meal will be the regular table d'hote. Other members of the club can come in and dine at the other tables. There will be no speech-making but Mr. Bryan will be introduced to all who wish to meet him. He will hold a short and informal reception. Then he will be escorted back to his hotel. On Wednesday Mr. Bryan will receive friends at the Hoffman. In the evening he will go to Jersey City where Robert Davis, leader of the Jersey City Democracy, and Congressman William D. Daly will give him a great reception.

It has been his intention to go to New England Thursday but it is said on what seems to be good authority that Mr. Bryan has determined to abandon this plan and will return to Washington.

Ex-Gov. Hogg is quoted in an interview as saying: "I am not saying anything about the Vice Presidential nomination but O. P. H. Belmont I have heard mentioned in connection with it and he made many friends in Texas. He is an able and good man and has many friends and will doubtless have strong support. Personally I am not a candidate for the place. No man carries the state around in his pocket. I would not have the place, as I am too busy with private affairs."

POISONED HERSELF.

Danbury, Conn., Jan. 22.—Leaving a game of cards Saturday evening to drain a glass of poison, Mrs. George O. Hill returned to her place among the players and carelessly finished the game while she was dying. At the last trick of the game was played, the woman slipped from her chair, almost lifeless, the first intimation the other players had of the tragedy. She died five minutes afterward, confessing to those about her that she had taken poison to end her life. She was too weak to explain the reason for her act.

Mrs. Hill was the wife of a prominent farmer at Brookfield, six miles from this city, and the card party was in her home. Two of the suicide's daughters were playing at the table with her. Mrs. Hill was one of the gayest of the company, and the party spent a merry evening until it was broken up in consternation by the suicide.

TUNNEL CAVED IN.

Los Angeles, Jan. 22.—Street Car Inspector Lambie, who was injured by the caving in of a tunnel here yesterday, is dead. Early to-day two of the entombed men, Joseph Mitchell and John Eckhart, were rescued. They were imprisoned between the first cave-in and the one which immediately followed. They were able to talk with their fellow-workmen through the mass of earth, and it was learned that all were alive, except William Pauly, who is probably buried at the tunnel entrance. Altogether eight of the eleven men who were entombed were rescued uninjured to-day. John Dejoe is still entombed and is injured, but it is not known how seriously. It may take several hours to reach him, though he has been communicated with.

Foreman Crawley is doubtless dead. Many tons of earth fell in the part of the tunnel.

PLAGUE IN HONOLULU.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 23.—Cyris Moller, a bullion broker of Tien Tsin, China, has just arrived here. He says the bubonic plague in Honolulu is worse than reported, and that a dozen people are dying daily. He describes the burning of Chinatown by a vigilance committee. The citizens claimed that the location was unsanitary and favorable to the spread of the plague. The site embraced ten blocks in the heart of the city.

CHICAGO BEEF FOR BOERS.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—A train load of beef, 750,000 pounds, for the use of the Boers, is being purchased here by an agent of the Transvaal government. On account of recent seizures by British war vessels of ships bearing supplies destined for the Transvaal, packers have refused to sell the beef for delivery beyond Chicago and transportation for the west.

Dewey Will Go.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 17.—A telegram has been received from Congressman Adolph Meyer, saying that Admiral Dewey will attend Mardi Gras with his wife. The message stated that they would arrive February 24.

Markets and Crops.

THE TRADE REPORTS.

New York, Jan. 20.—R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade says:

"Whether the new year will surpass or keep pace with the old is the question which gives especial interest to every week's returns. Comparing now with business by far the largest and most prosperous ever known a year ago, more than 40 per cent larger than in January, 1898, which, in its turn, had shown heavier business than in any year preceding, it cannot be expected that such a gain will be repeated. But the decrease of 9.6 per cent in payments through clearing houses is wholly due to the great speculative activity at New York last year, with sales of 12,031,832 shares, against 6,518,920 to the same date this year, for payments outside this city have been 4.3 per cent greater than a year ago, and greater than in the same part of any other month.

"As wool quotations average 34.9 per cent higher than a year ago, the rise in goods of 18.4 per cent over last year, is not excessive. But hopes of wool speculators for a further rise were dashed by the fall of 5 per cent in merinos at the London sale, with cross-breds weaker, and considerable sales at concessions of 1½ to 3 cents followed here, one of 300,000 pounds Montana at 20 cents, with numerous orders to sell consignments hitherto held off the market. Sales in three weeks—14,920,800 pounds—have been smaller than in the corresponding weeks of the three previous years.

"Business in cotton goods begins to increase, though in staples still moderate. The goods are now averaging 25.7 per cent higher than a year ago, and with the rise this week to 7.81 cents, cotton is 33.1 per cent higher. Belief in a short crop has helped the market and still sustains it, though cotton is a little lower than it was two months ago. Receipts from plantations continue over a third smaller than last year, but exports decreased quite as much.

"The market for breadstuffs is not active, nor have changes in prices of elevator wheat been of any consequence, but the severe May option shows a sharp decline. Atlantic exports continue far below last year's—in three weeks, 6,093,325 bushels, against 13,224,082 last year, and Pacific exports in the same week were 2,291,775, against 1,853,904 last year. Western receipts were, in three weeks, only 8,632,132, against 13,005,482 last year. Corn receipts are smaller than last year by 5,000,000 bushels for the three weeks, while exports have been 10,385,185 bushels, against 9,310,499 last year, and this active movement caused spot quotations to advance.

"Failures for the week have been 242 in the United States, against 242 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 32 last year."

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE.
Toledo, O., Jan., 25, 1900.

The Past Week's Markets.

The wheat markets during the past week have been fairly active. The English and French markets have shown some strength. In the American markets trade developed into fairly good proportions, the factors of strength being reports of damage to wheat in France and Russia, and buying in Ohio and Indiana. At the close to-day wheat is 1½c to 2¾c above prices during a week ago. Corn sold to a good extent, and closed ¼c to ½c higher than a week ago. Government report was not as bearish as anticipated. Clover seed has sold in fairly good volume. Prices are 2½c to 3c lower per bushel.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-day.

Wheat at the close to-day was ⅝ to ⅔c higher than on yesterday. Prices opened easy on the weak Liverpool market, and there was some selling, but later on there was a better feeling in the Liverpool and other markets, and French cables were up ⅝ to 1c. The foreign demand has been good and offerings were moderate. These factors put prices up ⅝ to ⅝c from opening. Trade was fair, and prices closed steadier. Receipts in the Northwest, 226 cars, corresponding day last week, 226 cars and a year ago, 387.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	.....	.....	.....	71 bid
Chicago	69¾	69⅞	69¾	69⅞
New York	72⅝-⅞	73⅛	72⅝-¾	73⅛
St. Louis	68⅝	69	68⅝	68⅞
Minneapolis	65⅝	66⅜	65⅝	66⅜
Duluth	65⅝	66⅜	65⅝	66⅜

At Chicago, July wheat opened at 69¾c and closed at 68⅝c; July, 69¾c; close, 67⅝c. At St. Louis July wheat opened at 68⅝c, closed 69c bid. At Minneapolis, July wheat opened at 65⅝c, closed 66⅜c bid. At Duluth, July wheat opened at 65⅝c bid, and closed at 66⅜c.

Bradstreet's shows: East of Rockies, wheat increase, 646,000 bushels; Europe and afloat, decrease, 1,360,000. Corn, increase, 775,000. Oats, increase, 432,000.

Argentine consul in New York has cable saying the exportable surplus of wheat just in harvest will be seventy-five million bushels and that the quality is much better than last year.

January oats at Chicago, 22¾c; May, 25⅞c; high, 25¾c; low, 25¾c; close, 25¾c. Pork at Chicago for January, $10.80; May, $10.80; high, $10.82½; low, $10.80; close, $10.82½.

Lard at Chicago for January, $6.87½; May, $6.97½; ope and high, $6.97½; low, and $6.92½ close.

Corn at the close was steadier with little alteration compared with the previous day. Prices started easy, on lower cables. The fluctuations during the day were slight. At Chicago January corn opened at 39¾c; close, 39¾c; May, opening high, 39¾c; low, 39¾c; close, 39¾c; July, 39¾c; high, 39¾c; low, 39¾c; close, 39¾c. At New York May corn opened at 39¾c asked; close, 39¾c asked.

Liverpool wheat closed higher; futures ½d higher. Spot corn unchanged; futures ¼@¾d lower.

Paris wheat, 19@20c higher; flour 25@40c higher. This equals 9¾c to 1c per bushel, and makes the advance Thursday last.

Total clearances wheat and flour, 654,000 bushels; corn, 818,189 bushels; oats, 14,532 bushels.

Primary receipts of wheat, 396,012 bushels; same time last year, 658,000. Shipments, 265,394; same time last year, 218,000. Receipts of corn, 480,869 bushels; same time last year, 861,000. Shipments, 267,296 bushels; same time last year, 426,000.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Higher.

Cash wheat, ½c up; May, ¼c and July, ⅜c advance at the Produce Exchange, compared with yes